On Thursday, the following omeers were eleci: President, T. M. Smith, of St. Paul; Viceresident for the First District, E. H. S. Darn,
Owatoma; Vice-President for the Second
istrict, T. G. Carier, of St. Peter; Vice-President for the Third District, J. G. Grimes of
impeapolis; Secretary, Charles Y. Lacer, of
impeapolis; Treasurer, A. W. Sins, of Bock

oster.

On motion, the President was empowered to appoint the Executive Committee. He announced the following: N. Buck, of Winona, Chairman, W. Elliot, of Minneapolis; P. A. Jewell, of Iaks City; O. F. Brand, of Fairbault; J. B. Harris, d. Cresco, S. Harris, d. Cr

La Crescent.

Mr. Jewell presented the subject of crabs in an able manner. The apple list was revised.

The Society voted to hold a summer meeting in Minneapolis, and took measures for securing good display of fruit at the Centennial. The session closed on Thursday evening.

DAN ILLE, Ill., Jan. 20.—Franklin Adams, merchant at Fairmount, a small station on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, committee for the act is given.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Proma, Ill., Jan. 20.—Hannah Ferguson,

Proma, Ill., Jan. 20.—into a cistern. Sickn

into a cistern. Sickn

young married woman, committed saicide the morning by jumping into a cistern. Sucknet and temporary aberration of mind led to the commission of the rash act. GRAIN\_HANDLING IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The grain receivers to be Produce Exchange to-day resolved that the

proposed advance in rates for weighing and ele-vating grain is inexpedient, and they should agree not to pay more for that service than the present current rate of one-half cent per bushel. All Who Own Horses, Especially those whose horses are "off their feed," are vising interested in the merits of Gordon's Food for Horses and Cattle, just being introduced here by W. E. Broaddus, No. 71 Washington street.

would never have been written had the new "Dometic" been invented in his time. It is only a pleasure
to "stitch, stitch, stitch" on this machine.

MARRIAGES.

#### DEATHS

COFFEY—Jan. 20, at the residence of her son, 16
South Sungamon-si., Mrs. Johanns Coffey, aged 19
years, relict of Patrick and mother of John R. and G.
J. Coffey, of the Western Catholic, of this city,
The remains will be taken to Collingwood, Ont., this
moraing for interment.

FIELD—Wednesslay morning, at the residence of
his daughter, Mrs. A. K. Allen, Highland Park, Ludius
Field, in his S4th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[37 Journal and Post of Friday please copy.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES

The Proudest Woman in Town points are silver teapot. Such a animing radiant, as-aling teapot was nover seen before. Electro Silicon as natural infusorial product of a Newada mine. It does not serateh, wear, or correde, but it produces the most asten ishing polish in the world on Gold, Silver, and all fine surfaces. Sold by House Furnishers. Druggists, Jewel-ers, and Grocers. Agents, Giller, McUlllooth & CO., 24 and 35. South Water-st., Chicage. AUCTION SALES.

By THE MESSRS. LEAVITT.

An Extraordinary and Exceptional Exhibition.

### PAINTINGS AND STATUARY

The Messrs. LEAVITT announce that they will sell by AUCTION. On the evenings of Wednesday and flursday, Jan. 25 and 27, at their Art Rooms, 817 floroadway, New York, the entire collection of Painings, by some of the greatest Old and Modern Masters, and Statuary, belonging to N. D. Morgan, Eq. Prooklyn, N. Y.

The Statuary is of the highest in reputation, by the ste Hiram Powers: "Washington," "Proseptine," Faith," and his finest and life-time work, "Paradassost," height 6 feet 3 inches.

(Ne whole now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, 817 kreadway, New York.

THE MESSRS, LEAVITT, Auctionsers.

CTIONEERS. 108 MADISON-ST. ESTABLISHED JAN., 1856.

TWENTY YEARS AGO UTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, ATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, at 9:30 o'clock, their Salesrooms, 198 Madison-st. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Friday Morning, Jan. 21, at 9:30 o'clock, or Regular Weekly Auction Sale. W AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. tarior Suits, Chamber Sots, etc.; Dining-room, ice, and Library Furniture; a full line Carpets, was, Lounges, Sofas, Mattresses, Bedding, 25 Orates eckery in open lots, Silver-plated Ware, General rehandise, etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

On Saturday. Jan. 22, at 9:30 o'clock.

0 orates W. G. Crockery,

0 packages Glassware,

0 pounds Turkish Prunes, in prime order.

O U S E H O L B F U E N I T U E Es he only Auction House that has a complete sasort at and duplicates. Parlor and Chamber Furniture very style, Library, Dining-Room, and Kitchen niture, Parlor and Office Desay, Show-Cases, Parloves, Carpets, 409 wood-seat Chairs.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, By S. DINGEE & CO., Honeers, 274 & 276 E. Madison-st., near the Bridge

-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 10 s. m., A large line of NEW and SECOND-HAND asehold and Office Furnitare,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

PUBLIC SALE.

Supper part of the two-story frame dwelling

stituate and known as No. 29 Elm-st., Chicago,

sold (for default in payment of the ground

to the highest bidder the last Monday (the Sist)

unsry, 1876, at the south door of Criminal Court

s, on Michigan-st., between North Clark and

Dearborn-sis, Chicago,

HOKAN JOHNSON, Landford. AUCTION.

New England Wax Sowing-Machine; also on: Manufacturing Machine (latest improved), so id, with of stures, at 141 Lake-st., Saturday, so lock, Jan. 22, 1876.

D. M. CHAPIN, as AUCTION.

CONFECTIONERY.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

INSURANCE.

Seventeenth Annual Statement



**DECEMBER 31, 1875.** 

Cash Capital, paid up Cash Surplus over Capital, Installment Notes,

Liabilities including losses adjusted and not due, \$111,339.67 No losses due and unpaid.

H Z COLVER, M. A. HOYNE, D. A. KNOWL TON, Jr. NICHOLAS KRANSZ, H. Z. CULVER, President.

Hon. WM. H. BRADLEY,

R. B. CURRIER.

BUREAU OF INSURANCE, AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

THEREFORE, I, Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of

field, this thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1876. C. E. LIPPINCOTT. Auditor of Public Account

#### Closing-Out the Largest Stock of LADIES' FINE FURS IN THE CITY.

MARTIN'S, No. 154 State-st. PRICES BELOW COST.

.... 815, 830, 835 privilege of examination on payment of express charges B. T. MARTIN. 1M STATE-ST.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. H. E. MOLLAN,

TAILOR,

No. 83 MADISON-ST., CHAMBER No. 8, OPPOSITE MCVICKER'S.

WINTER RESORTS. . NASSAU. N. P. A FAMOUS WINTER RESORT
or those desirous of escaping the severity of a North
make. Temperature never falls below 64 deg
abrenheit, nor rises above 82 deg., and the variation
os not exceed 5 deg. in 24 hours.

THE ROYAL VICTOBIA HOTEL,

ally eituated and well kept. United States and Mail steamers every ten days FROM SAVANNAH, GA.

Trip only 48 hours and in sight of land nearly the en-lire distance. Illustrated Nashua Guide sent free on application. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South street, New York, or W. F. WHITE, Agent M. C. R. R., 67 Clark street, Chicago.

## FLORIDA.

BT. JAMES HOTEL, Jacksonville, Florida. s largest and most comfortable Hotel in Florida.

accommodations for 300 guests. Is kept in firstmanner. Open from November to May. Address
J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Jacksonville, Florida.

## FLORIDA.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL, on St. James Park, Jacksonville, Florids. 5500 open for guests, is new, complete, and first-class in every respect.

SCOTT & MOORE, STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Stockholders' Meeting.

To the stockholders of the Vessel Owner's Towing Company, of Chicago, Ill.; You are bereby notified that a secting of the stockholders of said Company will be reld at the office of the Company, in the basement of No. 34 found Water-st., in the City of Chicago, in the State of Climois, on Saturday, Feb. 26, 1878, 813 o'clock in the Afermann, The coject of such meeting will be to consider and vote upon a proposition to reduce the capital sock of said Company to 20, 000.

Dated Jan. 18, 18/6.

HENRY WITHICK,
JUHN M. LONG,
PETER TAYLOR,
CHARLES REPHICK R,
A. A. CAPPBATTER.

SAFES. S. H. HARRIS' IMPROVED

CHICAGO SAFES

And VAULT DOORS are the Best. and Salesroom, 23 & 25 E. Randolph-st FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

Bills of National Currency

TRIBUNE OFFICE

\$200,000,00 582,509,63 2,074,490.29

Total, Jan. 1, 1876, - - \$2,856,999.92

DIRECTORS. Hon. H. N. HIBBARD, Hon. J. M. BAILEY,

WM. H. OVINGTON LOYAL L. MUNN,

CHAS. L. CURRIER

CHAS. L. CURRIER, Secretary. M. A. HOYNE, Treasurer. Hon. H. N. HIBBARD, Vice President. R. B. CURRIER, General Agent.

WHEREAS, The American Insurance Company, located at Chicago, in the State of filinois, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its at thirs as required by the laws of this State, showing that it is possessed of a paid up capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000), invested as required by law; and, WHEREAS, AN EXAMINATION OF THE AFFAIRS AND CUNDITION OF SAID COMPANY HAS FULLY

Illinois, do hereby certify that the said American Insurance Company is authorized to transact its appropriate business of Fire Insurance in this State, in accordance with the transact its appropriate business of Fire Insurance in this State, in accordance with laws thereof, until the 31st day of January, A. D., 1877.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of my office.

CLOTHING.

## ANOTHER 10 PER CENT OFF!

we will allow a discount of TEN PER CENT on all WINTER OVER-

COATS. THE GOLDEN EAGLE

CLOTHING STORE,

136 and 138 Madison-st., And 144 Clark-st

AMBER OINTMENT. PERKINS'

# AMBER

THE BEST EVER KNOWN.

It will cure Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Chapped Hands and Lips, Burps, Corns, &c., &c. Sold by Druggists. Boxes, 30 and 30 cents each. Sent to any address. Address PERKINS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5-17, Chicago, Ill.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

Quality, Style, Fit, Durability. Only so far as Dress springs from and illustracter, can it be admitted to the realm of art." ING GARMENTS A SPECIALTY. EDWARD ELY Corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av.

MCCORMICK MUSIC HALL

#### RIGAL AND CARTERON, Graeco Roman Wrestlers,

MATCH FOR \$1,000, On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22. Few choice set for sale at the hall office. Doors open at 7; commen at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL Chicago Medical and Surgical Infirmary Utilidgy Righted data but gloth limit lidd y.

N. E. corner Randolph and Dearborn-ets., Chicago.

Established for the curing of all private and chronic diseases and deformities of both serses. The doctors in attendance are all raedical and surgical graduates, and have from 18 to 49 years practice. Sole agency in the United States for Dr. J. Babtiste Gerun's celebrated French preventive powders; sure, safe, and warranted; price, \$5 per box; sent to any address on receipt of price. Consultation free. Call or write; correspondence strictly confidential. Address CHICAGO MED. ICAL AND SURGICAL INFIRMARY, Room 7 Bryant Block, Chicago, Ill. Send for circular.

DENTISTRY.

## TEETH

PURE SYRUP In barrels, kegs, and by the gallon, cheap, at C. JEVNE'S, 1 and 3 North Clark-st.

FINANCIAL. MONEY TO LOAN

THE BLACK CAP

George Henry Jacobs, the Joliet Wife-Murderer, Pays the Life Penalty.

Last May fle Murdered His Long-Suffering Wife for the Paltry Sum of Two Hundred Dollars.

A Succinct History of the Crime and Its Attending Brutality --- How Jacobs Spent the Time in Jail.

Complete Details of the Execution and Its Accompanying Horrors---Jacobs' Farewell to His Family.

Previous to His Execution He Made Several Fraudulent Confessions-A Novel Speculation.

Extermination of Marshall Crain, One of the Williamson Ku-Klux.

Murderer and His Many Crimes. The Apprehensions of a Klannish

History of This Journeyman.

Prove Unfounded. Dies Poetic and Penitent, and His Brother Hearses His Corpse

Outbreak at His Taking-Off

On and after this date Daily Record of the Doings Rogues Yet Free from

was hung to-day, shortly after noon, in the jail.
He was hung for murdering his wife on the 26th
of May, 1875. The murder was brutal. At 9
o'clock in the morning he entered her room and For a long time they had been on terms that embittered both their lives. They occupied different portions of the house. She avoided his share of the house, and he kept away from hers. He claimed that he suspected her of infidelity. That is not true. He, in his confess states that he found a letter leading him to be-lieve that she was unchaste. That is equally false. He also says that he found a man in her room, and in the confession published by one of his sons he asserts that he found the tracks of a man leading

from the noods to her window. Another false true confession in his life. There is no reco room on the morning of Wednesday, May 26, and strangied her, because she insisted upof the return of some money she had given him upon their marriage. He had treated her brutally during all their wedded life. He was a man of low passions and lower instinct. In him the worst elements of the underlying stratum of brutes predominated. He was not heartless. His heart was large, but it was impregnated with the worst blood that was ever driven through human veins. She had given him \$200. Her life was a torment to her. She wanted to leave him, and proposed a separa-tion, but she wanted the \$200 refunded. This he refused. He alternately threatened and cajoled refused. He alternately threatened and cajoled her, but remembering that \$200 in greenbacks will for a long time ward off the chilly winds of modern charity, she clung to her proposition, and, like a financial Rachel, declined to be comforted without it. He wanted to sell some land. The law is that the wife shall join in the deed. The reason is that she has a dower interest to the extent of one-third. He asked her to sign the conveyance. She refused, unless the \$200 be paid as a condition precedent. This angered him still more. It occurred to him

him still more. It occurred to him

THAT SHE MIGHT DIE,
and he brooded over it. Then he concluded
that she must die. He was right. She died on
the 26th of May. Hot and severe was the quarrel between them. She still insusted upon her
rights, and he, that she yield to every wish of
his. During the conversation the subject of her
deathwas in his brain. He had thought it over until
to him it had become a necessity. It was almost
an established fact. Were she disposed of, his
way was clear. The consequences of disposing of her took but one line in his
eyes. It would be to his benefit. He saw
notking beyond that. Had the two uprights, the
cross-beam, and the dangling noose appeared to
his moral vision as he saw them to-day, George
Henry Jacobs would have gone quietly to his
grave unknown and perhaps unmourned. But
he was utterly without imagination. He had in-

Henry Jacobs would have gone quietly to his grave usenow and perhaps unmourned. But he was utterly without imagination. He had instincts. So, has a sheep. Beyond fellowing those instincts and the consummation of those desires, he had nothing.

She was lying on the bed clad in a chemise, a skirt, stockings, and slippers. He caught her by the throat with his left hand. One knee pressed upon her stomach. His right hand upon her side, held her steady till she died.

He left her in the room till inght, and then dragged her to a well close by

AND THESW HER IN.

He was satisfied. To him there was no more danger. No one would miss her, none inquire

a grave out in the field, dug it by night when she should have been warm asleep, trusting in him and protected by him. He could not carry the body, so he procured a rope, and, tying it about her neck, dragged ber to the ditch he had prepared for her. Throwing her in face downward, he covered her up. The following day he plowed over her. She had passed beyond the sphere of wifehood and became a fertilizer. Perhaps he expected to plant there.

HE REAPED FIRST—HEMP.

He had taken a gold ring from her hand, and when he was arrested it was found in his possession. His trial commenced on Oct. 18, and on the 22d he was found guilty.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

AFTER THE TRIAL.

During the time since he has employed his mind by making confessions, which he varied to suit the weather. For some time he was kept in a cell, but on Monday was removed to the debtors' room in the second story of the County Jail. He was carefully watched day and night. HIS BEHAVIOR IN JAIL. Finding himself of so much importance, and recognizing his name from time to time in the daily papers, he began to assume airs. Upon the fact that the execution could not attain per-fect success without his aid, he established considerable presumption. At times he would af-fect rage, at others contrition. Diotatorial al-ways, he made no friends. He had no sympa-

thizers.

For two days Father Houth of Lockport and Father Nolte of this city were in attendar He listened to them patiently and appeared to try to interest himself in their ministrations. His children visited him daily, and all showed THIS YOUTH SAW MONEY

in his father's misfortunes. An enthusiastic German named Ott suggested the idea of a book. It would create a sensation. It would sell. There were millions in it. Young Sellers, alias Jacobs, caught fire. The idea was a good one. He proposed it to the old man, who caught at the idea of money as long as he could catch breath, and they went into it. The old man furnished the facts, Ott sat down at a table, and, with his tongue haveing out the proper length. with his tongue hanging out the proper length, dropped into literature. Young Sellers, alias Jacobs, circulated between his father and Ott, rubbing his hands and speculating upon the

Ott, rabbing his hands and speculating upon the wealth in store for him. Only one thing troubled him. He didn't know whether to buy the Rock Island & Pacific, or the Chicago & Alton.

THE NIGHT BEFORE.

Last night the old man went to sleep at half-past 12, and slept soundly until five minutes of 6 this morning. Before retiring his children were admitted not the room and the whole family (except his wife) knelt in prayer. His sons are four in number,—Peter, aged 23; George (Selfers), aged 20; Joseph. aged 16; and Heory, aged 10. His daughter is named Paulina, and is 13 years old. After prayers, Jacobs went to bed, His son Henry slept with him.

IN THE MORNING.

He was aroused this morning by the priests, who administered the sacrament. Feeling relieved of his burden of sins, Jacobs manifested a conversational frame of mind. With a view to reheving him, and distracting his attention from his fate, a Deputy remarked that twenty-eight men were to be hing to-day.

"I wish I could go my at 6 cyclock," said Mr.

from his fate, a Deputy remarked that twentyeight men were to be hung to-day.

"I wish I could go up at 6 o'clock." said Mr.
Jacobs. "so as to meet the Old Man before
those other fellows."

Br the old man he meant God Almighty.
Sellers, alias Jacobs, who was present, langhed
outright. His book was ready to come out an
hour after the death."

His confessors took the old man in hand, and
he made a full confession to them. It was
different from all the rest.

Breakfast was brought to him, and he ate a
fried cake and half a slice of bread, and drank a
cup of coffee.

"I had a better breakfast than that," said he, Rogues Yet Free from the Halter.

"I had a better breakfast than that," said he, alluding to the sacrament.

GEORGE HENRY JACOBS.

THE CRIME.

HE BRUTALLY MURDERED HIS WIFE.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 21.—George Henry Jacobe was hung to-day, shortly after noon, in the jail.

He was hung for murdering his wife on the 26th of May, 1875. The murder was brutal. At 9 o'clock in the morning he entered her room and quarreled with her. Often before they had induged in harsh language toward each other.

Peter, the elder boy, sait by his father's said, the rest standing around him. Sellers, alias Jacobs.

kisses, tooking at him with wild, dilated eyes. Peter, the elder boy, ast by his father's side, the rest standing around him. Sellers, alfas Jacobs, stood apart, buried in financial calculations. To each the old man gave some good advice, commending them to the care of Peter. The girl had been provided for. She was adopted by a man named Scheidt. Henry is to go to the Catholic Orphan Asylum. As they were ready to depart, the old man presented each a memerico. To Pauline he gave a Bible and a comb. To Joseph, a pair of boots. To Henry he gave a prayer-book. To Peter he donated his topaccobox. To George (Sellers alias Jacobs) he gave a book, a delicate compliment to the profession recently adopted by that pin-feathered author.

FROM THAT TIME

every one but the Deputies, the priests, and the prisoner was excluded from the room. Steadily the prayers for the condemned man's salvation flowed from the grated room to the Throne of Grace. To him life was shortening rapidly. Every breath that passed his lips blew him nearer the edge. He struggled to confine his attention to what was said. As he muttered his responses his voice was earnest, but now and then his mind wandered, and he saw a piowed field, and, close by, a well, and way beyond them both something else took an enagerated chape. What it was he could not make out. It was indistinct, and, as he bent his eyes upon it, it faded away or took some new fantastic form. He had never seen it before, but it looked familiar to him. Again he turned to his prayers. Once more he bent bedding ears to the holy words that could never come into his life until its twilight. But the shape came back to him. Again he straned and strove to make it out, but there was only the dim outline, two uprights, a cross beam, and a dangling rope. Straight to his brain pierced the picture. The came to him then for the first time.

THE REALIZATION OF HIS FATE.

Straight to his brain pierced the pictura. It came to him then for the first time,

THE REALIZATION OF HIS FATE.

The plowed field seemed to contract. The old well came nearer, bringing the dim outline into bolder relief. As it came closer, he saw the dangling rope tighton. It became rigid. Upon the surface of the well he saw an open grave; there was a dead body in it, lying face downward. The pravers fell upon his ears like a sullen roar, meaningless. His eyes were fixed upon that contracting field, the well, the bodies, which were the same, and the ghastly shape beyond. It was plainer to him now, and as he looked he saw a figure dangling from the rigid rope, easily recognized by him then. At last it had all come to him.

The bell from the clock in the Court-House belfry struck 12. He had one hour more. One more hour to watch the slow march of the uprighta, the cross-beam, the rigid rope, and the dangling figures. Like the wails of Vivencio's cell in Toli's castle, the plowed field contracted until it became a grave. The corpse lay there still, face downward. Like Mokanna's cistern, the well bubbled up and whirled and steamed, and the unressiting form of a woman floated on the surface. He could not understand why there should be two bodies. His wife was not twins. But they were there, identical. There were the marks of his fingers on the stomach of each. The mark of his knee on the stomach of each. The mark of his hand on the side of each. And between the wall and the grave stood the two uprights, the cross-beams, the rigid rope, and the dangling figure. His wife in maniford; himself immolated.

HE HOD REEN SULLEN and defant to this time.

skirt, stockings, and slippers. He caught her by the throat with his left hand. One knee by the throat with his left hand. One knee pressed upon her stone. His right hand upon her side, held her steady till she died.

He left her in the room till night, and then dragged her to a well close by

AND THERW HER. IX.

He was satisfied. To him there was no more danger. No one would miss her, none inquire for her. So far as he knew no one cared for her. From his standpoint she was an incubus, and he had benefited the world in rading the world of her.

On the 7th of June the body came to the surface. This was unlooked for. In his sublime figors more he never drasmed of the generation of gases in dead bodies. In the meantime he circulated a lie to the effect that she had tried to poison him. Nobody believed it. Nobody believed it. Nobody believed the to no.e that his wife was gone.

Watering his horses at the well, he found this putrifying Rebecca floating. Then he dug

submitted as they put it on. Then, looking down at it, he tore it off.

"It is a robe of shame," he said, "I will not wear it."

"My son," said a priest, "Jesus Christ wore such a robe."

Jacobs reflected upon the precedent, and submitted.

IT WAS HIS SHROUD.

The woman stepped behind him and drew the cords around his neck. He looked out to the well, the grave, and the plowed field, between the uprights and under the cross-beam, to see the the force danaling from the rigid rope also

Jacobs reflected upon the precedent, and submitted.

It was his shroup.

The woman stepped behind him and drew the cords around his neck. He looked out to the well, the grave, and the plowed field, between the uprights and under the cross-beam, to see if the figure dangling from the rigid rope also wore a white shroud. It did, and he shuddered. The woman tied the knot with trembling hands. The shadow of death stole under the dying man's skin. He was dying then. A strange whiring came into the upper part of his brain and as he looked straight shead lights flashed in the corners of his eves, disappearing as he looked for them. There was a tingling sensation upon his skin, such as he had often felt in his foot, when it was asleep. As he looked at the floor, it seemed to rise, until it became a step before him, tripping him as he walked. He looked out at the window, and the duil leaden sky seemed to come at him in gray shafts, as if to pierce him, to kill him before his time. He looked into the faces of those around him, and he found they had changed. They seemed to be discounceted from bodies and to be floating in the air. They wore peculiar expressions that were new to him. He looked up at the calling, and it seemed as if descending upon him, as did Ludivico Sforza's ceiling, even while he was looking out upon the fairest fields of Greece. He looked at his hands, and wondered why they burned so, and why that peculiar curve of the fingers he had never noticed before. He raised a hand to his face, but there was no sensation there. Then he glanced again at the grave, and the well, and the uprights, and the cross-beam, and the rigid rope, and the daugling figure. He started back, they were so close upon him. Started back, and would have fallen had he not been caught.

THE EXECUTION.

THE DOORS OF THE JAIL
were thrown open to the invited guests at 12
o'clock. In a few minutes it was filled. Policemen were stationed at the gates to keep out the ticketless inhabitants of the town. Warden Arnold, brother to the Sheriff, was in charge in As the guests came in they were coralled behind the grating. The scaffold was in front of the grat-ing on the south side of the little court. Seats were ing on the south side of the little court. Settle were arranged for a jury of twelve and a corpe of cor-respondents. The Sheriff had made excellent arrangements for the press. At a meeting of correspondents Sheriff Frank Agnew and Mr. W. W. O'Brien, of Chicago, were appointed time keepers. They came down to see the execution.

Mr. John Finerty was also present. Behind
the metropolitan staff the local journalists
were arranged. Sheriff Arnold came in to see that everything was in order. He had a cigar between his teeth, from which the smoke curled up and floated out at the grated window above him. He went to the rope and lever to see that all was right. The noose depended see that all was right. The noose depended from the cross-beam and hung over a gas bracket, to keep it out of the way. Atnold was the least-noticed man in the jail. He is one of the quietest men in the world. The execution came to him in the line of his duty, and he prepared for the discharge of that duty. He was unostentations, made no demonstration, said nothing unless asked a question Jacobs is the second man he has hung. Perteet was the first. He studied the matter thoroughly in Perteet's case, and was well prepared for Jacobs. All his arrangements were excellent. He was determined there should be no disaster, no delay, no fuss. He is a model Sheriff, and in his meshed of conducting executions he might be studied to advantage by other officials.

officials.

THE PRISONERS WEEE LOCKED UP
in their cells, out of sight of the gallows. Some
of them were ingenious. They had lookingglasses, which they held outside their bars, and
thus secured a view of the scene. The gallery
was packed with spectators.

At 12:44 the crowd were looked in behind the
gratings. The gate is a sliding gate, worked by
an apparatus involving much chain, much turning of a crank, and much squesking.

The physicians were thare,—Doctors T. H.
McBride, J. R. Casey, J. W. Folke, Al. B. Campbell, County Coroner, and Z. E. Patrick of
Plainfield.

All was ready.

and he, in a faint voice.

That gentleman was summoned.

"Mr. Arnold, will you forgive me for anything I have done?" in almost a whisper.

"Sheriff, will you forgive ase?"

The response was a kindly affirmative. The response was a kindly affirmative.

HE WAS ASSISTED TO HIS FEET,
and the Sheriff took his arm. His eyes sunk
deeper, and the blue lines became even more distinct. He was nearly dead.
Down the staircase and into the jail. The
Sheriff and the prisoner led the way foilowed by
the priests. It was 12:57 as they crossed the
threshold. Jacobs did not see the scaffold at
first, but finally his eyes fell on the rope, and he
started and frembled. He was seated in a chair
and the Sheriff read the death-warraot, reading
hurriedly, but distinctly. There was no delay.

As the last words were uttered the priests
stepped forward, and Father Houth read a
prayer. Jacobs listened with downcast eyes.

Then the two priests and the condemned kneeled
for a moment. While on his knees Jacobs
trembled his a leaf.

HE SOBRED CONVULSIVELY.

The girl wept and sobbed as if her heart would break. The bow stood by in silence.

He had been promised in hit data be should be buried in consecrated ground, and he was shipped to Lockport, and will be buried in the Catholic cemetery to-day.

But will be stay there? A medical institution has had a corporate eye on him for some time. It has had a goto bere, and two of them went off on the train to-night. Pernaps there is some resurrection actions addicat, and that Goorge resurrection actions addicated and that Goorge resurrection actions addicated and that Goorge resurrections are presented in the Control of the Surface of the Catholic been six men shot down by ambushed assassins, and either mortally wounded or instantly killed. Three of these were in sympathy with

poil. County Coroner, and Z. E. Patrick of Plainfield.

The Sheriff went to Jacobs' room and told him his time had come. Jacobs was dying rapbled him his time had come. Jacob swore to before his death. Dr. Vince
Hinchcliff was shot while riding on
horseback, returning from a visit to
a patient, when within 200 yards
of his house, by parties hid behind the fence. farm. by parties jumping up from behind a log near by. George W. Sisney was shot in his par-lor in Carbondale. He had retired rather early, when an old friend called him up about 10 o'clock to transact some important business. While talking together in the pailor, some one stepped up on the porch and fired at Suney through a screened window, instantly killing him. Great was the excitement for some days after in Carbondale and vicinity at this outrage on the quietude of our city. Sinney was buried near Crainville the day of the night, on which Spence was killed.

The crime for which Crain was arraigned and plead guilty to, was that of the schooting of William Spence, although since his arrest he has confessed having shot Slauey on the fatal night.

During this trial Marshall Crain made

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE,
but was captured after a short chase and securely ledged in jail once more. Before giving
Crain's trial I will give the whereabouts of the
others arrested: Sam Crain was examined and
discharged at Murphysbore, Monday, Oct. 4;
Blace Bill and Jep Crain, having taken a change
of venue to Alexander County, will be tried at
Cairo next week; Yellow Bill Crain was admitted to bail. He will be tried for complicity in the
Spence abooting at Marion in March. Sam Mu-

NUMBER 149.

and either mortally wounded or instantly killed. Three of these were in sympathy with the Bulliners, and three siding with the Headersons. Their names, date of assassination, and at what place shot, are as follows, separated on the two sides:

\*\*EVILLINER SIDE.\*\*

George Bulliner, Dec. 12, 1875, near Carbondale; David Bulliner, March 27, 1874, near home, Cartersville; Vincent Huncheliff, Oct. 4, 1874, near Fredonia.

\*\*ALENDERSON, OR BUSKELL, SIDE.\*\*

James Henderson, May 12, 1874, near Cartersville; George Sisney, July 28, 1875, in Carbondale; William Spence, July 31, 1876, in Crain-wille.

At the time David Bulliner was shot, Mrs. Shanell, a relation, was severely wounded, but recovered after a long oursing.

George Sisney's life was attempted twiowhile living in Williams on County, before moving to Carbondale; once almost proving fairly but he recovered.

Jason Ditmore's life was attempted once in May, 1874. He was not connected with either side, but was friendly to both.

The scale evenly balances, as the reader can easily see by the list.

Although those sympathring with the Bulliner side, but was friendly to both.

The scale evenly balances, as the reader can easily see by the list.

Although those sympathring with the Bulliner side, but was friendly to both.

The scale ovenly balances, as the reader can easily see by the list.

Although those sympathring with the Bulliner tide, but was beauting at 20; at 1:18 there was no palestion; at 1:29 pulsation on night, supposing him to be in bed. His temporary absence from home saved his life, as his bed was completely riddled with shot.

It is haddly necessary to go into the details of the abovy avassantations, as fulf and correct accompletely riddled with shot.

It is haddly necessary to go into the details of the abovy avassantations, as fulf and correct accompletely riddled with shot.

It is haddly necessary to go into the

ANSINO, IA., EXCITED—SUDDEN DELFE
BUSINESS MAN.

sing, Ia., are excited over a case of abduction which occurred in that town one day this week. The cause leading to this disgraceful affair was The cause leading to this disgraceful affair was as follows: Several years ago Mr. D. L. Shaw, a leading citizen of that place, lost his wife, leaving twins some weeks old—a boy and a girl. The latter was adopted by Dr. Natchway, of that city, with the father's consent, and lived with his family for years. The child grew to be a woman, during which time Mr. Shaw married again, and now seeks his daughter, to become a member of his family. The girl prefers to remain with her adopted parents. An account of the affair As the last words were utreer the present of the subject of the su says: "Our city was thrown into quite an aircitement yesterday morning, in consequence of
a disgraceful scene occurring—that of a fashercausing his daughter, who is past 16 years of
age, to be carried, and a portion of the time
dragged, along one of our principal streats, in
an almost nucle state. Her cries for help and
succor, and for something to cover her shivering limbs, were heard for some distance around,
and many looked upon her with pity and disgust.
The Shaw and Natchway case has been pending
in our courts for the past year, for the rightful

on suspicion, and is now in jail at You The authorities are after another man, to be a tramp, who was seen near the place with his throat scratched and bleeding. He was last seen at Lowell. Much excitement prevails in the neighborhood of the tragedy.

BODY-SNATURING.

Special Ducatch to /As Chicago Tribuna
NASSYILLE. Tenn., Jan. 21.—A negro and
white man delivered a box at the express office is
day addressed to J. Ingersoil, Ann Arber, Rie

. .

THE TORONTO ABORTION-TRIAL.

Special Disputch to The Checam Tribunz.

TORONTO, Can., Jan. 21.—The trial of ex-Alberman Clements was continued to-day. After the cross-examination of Davis, the Hom. Mr. Cameron submitted that there was no evidence to convict on the second count of the indictment of being accessory before the fact totally irrespective of the convict Davis, testimosy. The defense produced witnesses who swore that Clements left the city on the left of July, and could not have had an interview with Davis the week before the firl died with reference to the payment of money. Oynas Sullivan, sworn, and: "I am managing clerk in the office of the District Attorney at Rochester, N. Y. I know the convict Davis. I have three indictments against him,—one for burgiary, one charging him with attempting to procure abortion, and another for procuring abortion. Howelet, Police Magistrate; P. A. Sullivan, Captain of Police; J. B. Crown, journalist; W. J. Rogers, police officer,—all of Rochester,—gave corroborative evidence. Other witnesses swore that Davis, while in jail, anknowledged to them that he did not know Clements, and had never spoken to him. The case still excites considerable interest. The prevailing opinion is that Clements will be acquitted.

Special Dispatch to the Chesso Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 21.—A snocking case of rape occurred near Pancane's property, 2 miles continued to the production of a dispatch from the Chicago & Alton shops, while walking from school to her home, was overtaken by a tramp and outraged. From her description it was learned that the villain is about 20 years old, wears a dark cost and striped shirt.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21.—The case of Sannon Rosenblatt, arrested for defrauding New York parties, was continued till

at 660,000, making \$85,000 in all.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.—Rather a notable minimal trial has just concluded in Jackson County. In 1865 a Federal soldier named Modilian was killed by a Rabel named Johnson. Tears afterwards Johnson was arrested, and was convicted on Thoselay last and eatherced to the Penitentiary for ten years. The Jungs, Prosecuting Attorney, and jury are all ex-Rabels.

Bebels.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.

Operint Departer to The Canage Tribuna.

Barnas Citt, Mo., Jan. 21.—A detective from Delaware, O., arrived in the city this afternoon, having in charge a man named J. W. Martin, whom he had arrested at Emporia, Kan., for forging a note in Obio for \$4,100. The First National Bank of Delaware, O., was the loser by the transaction. The prisoner goes East on lunday.

Sweder Dispetch to The Cheese Pribune.

Game, ill., Jan 21.—A. H. Irvin, of this city, be expected to reach here in a day or two with Couries D. Grath, who was arrested by him in flow Tork last fall, but who jumped the lighting express train at Altoona, Pa. He was restrested at Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, and the Sheriff will bring him this time. He is wanted here on a charge of perjury.

FOUL PLAY.

FOUL PLAY.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

Minwaurre, Jan. 21.—Mary Greer was to-day found on the ice at Walker's Point Bridge, dead, in a peof of frezen blood. She was incane, and on her way with her husband and family to Boscobel from Delaware. Foul play is suspected, and the husband is under arrest.

\*\*TAYORED THE CAMBLESS.\*\*

\*\*RAW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Col. W. F. Loan, Superintendent of Poince, was to day arraigned before the Poince Board changed with failure to break up the bunke games as instructed. Loan pleaded not guilty. His trial was postponed until Monday.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

Last Day's Session at Ottawa-The Canal Question Discussed-Election of Officers-Courtesy and Compli-

ments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaso Tribune.

OTRAWA, Jan. 31.—The Dominion Board met again this morning. Msj. Walker said it was needless to occupy time discussing the benefit of reciprocal trade relations with the States, as the question had been thoroughly ventilated. He, therefore, moved a resolution that this Board is treaty of reciprocity with the United States on a comprehensive, liberal, and fair basis should be obtained, and it is also of opinion that the mitiative steps should come from the Government of the United States, as it was by their action that the old treaty was abrogated. some, moved that the Dominion Government be memorialized to secure the rights of Canadian vessel-owners respecting the use of American canals, notably the Champlain Canal. He called attention to the fact that, under the Washington Treaty, Canadians supposed they had a right to mavigate United States canals on had a right to navigate United States canals on the same serms as vessels of the States, but their boats had been stopped on the Cham-plast Canal and compelled to unload at the first port of entry. The Ameri-cans wars allowed to navigate the Ridean and Ottaws on the same terms as Canadians. Their vessels came in and carried away our lumber and returned freighted with coal, while Canadian vessels returned empty.

### WHISKY.

A Great Crowd at the Mc-Kee Trial in St. Louis.

A Jury Secured in Two Hours, from the First Panel of Eighteen.

Opening Speech of Discrect-Attorney Dyer, and Rehash of Megrue's Villainy.

The Venerable Abolitionist and the Tall Wabashian Butternut in Close Communion.

Flight to Canada of Young Jacob Nunnemacher, of Milwaukee.

Dan Muna Intends to Vindicate Ilimself and Then Go for the Papers.

Brewers and Saloon-Keepers of Chicago Under Official Observation.

The United States Court Quiescent-Why the Grand Jury Adjourned Over.

ST. LOUIS.

M'KEE.

REAL COMMENCEMENT OF HIS TRIAL AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, Sr. Louis, Jan. 21.—There was scarcely a day of either the McDonald or Avery trials that drew so large and eager an assemblage of spectators as the one which crowded to the United States Court-room to witness the opening of the Mo-Kee case. Visitors began to present themselves at the door as early as 8 a. m., and by 9 all the seats and every available spot of room, includ-ing the aisles, were occupied. So anxious were people to get within hearing distance of the lawyers and witnesses that good round sums were offered for eligible seats. About 2 p.m., when a recess was announced, several seats were va-cated, and the manner in which the outs rushed to fill the empty chairs was extremely ludicrous. The scene inside was a little remarkable. For

THE VENERABLE DEFENDANT made his appearance in Court, and, as he marched through the aisle to a prominent seat among his attorneys, he was the centre of curious observation. Unexpectedly to his friends, of whom he has more than any person yet indicted, he had succeeded in throwing off that air of mixed nervousness and depression which has manifestly weighed heavily upon him since his the most perfect ease and composure.

the most perfect ease and composure.

drand by the composure.

He eat side by side with Dan Voorbees, who is his main hold in the way of counsel. It is at Dan's hands that he chiefly expects his vindication. It is with Dan's withering invective that he expects to crush Megrue and Fizzroy; and it is by his matchless eloquence and magnetic presence that he hopes to melt the hearts of the juriors and efoke a verdict of not guilty. It was noted as rather a curious incident tones the venerable Abolitionist and Missouri barn-burner in such close and trustful communion with the Titanic Slavery and Southern-sympathizing Copporhead of Indiana.

THE TALL SYCAMORE TRANSPLANTS HIMSELY. Voorhees showed his good management as a

THE TALL STCAMORE TRANSPLANTS HIMSELY, Voorhees showed his good management as a Court-room lawyer to-day by shifting the position which had been originally assigned to him to one which commanded a close and better view of the jury, and as close to them that he can shake his territe forefinger in their very faces.

A THE QUICKLY SECURED.

It had been expected that at least this day would be exhausted in securing a jury, but, to the agreeable disappointment of everybody, that job was fluished in about two hours, the twelve being selected out of the first eighteen called, and only six being challenged by both sides. All the jurors are from the country, being divided in about equal parts into faumers, merchants, and mechanics. They constitute an honest, rusty, hay-seed-looking body that would render justice though the beavens fell.

paris into faimers, merchants, and mechanics. They constitute an honest, rusty, hay-seed-looking body that would render justice though the heavens fell.

\*\*EXTAPHYSICAL SPECULATION.\*\*

Both sides appeared tolerably well pleased with the jury, though, if anybody has any advantage, McKee has it, though the advantage may be considered very light. Two of the jurors are subscribers to the Globe-Democrat, of which Mr. McKee is the senior proprietor, a circumstance that may quite unconsciously bias their views, at least to some extent. One of the jurors is named McKee, and, though there is no recognized relation between the accused and the juror, yet it is possible that the identity in name may produce a certain degree of sympathy. Such an effect is still more probable when the juror happens to be uninformed and ignorant about the world. An evidence that there is at least one man on the jury who is mistrusted by the prosecution is the fact that, after the panel had been completed, and the District-Autorney had announced, "We are content," he shortly after arose, as if he had mades mistake, and asked the Court for permission to challenge one more juror. Judge Dilion announced that it was too late, as the jury had been accepted by both sides, and the trial must proceed. The discomfiture of the Government Attorney was quite manifest.

OPINION THAT DYRE GRANCED TO PALL BELOW. Dyer's opening speech was not particularly Ciceronian in its eloquence, and it lacked the first of the Philiophot of Demosthenes. It was in fact a poor performance, and not near so rigorous as the public had been led to believe it would be.

\*\*MEGRUE THILE HATTLE HATTLE NEW.\*\*

Megrue's testimony, so far as it went, was nothing more than a repetition of his thrice-told tales of recality which have been told so often as to vex the public's dulled ear.

\*\*PRARATIO IMPLICATION.\*\*

The most interesting part of his ctory was the narration of his interview with McKee, which took piace in a from of the Lindell Hotel, in which McKee is described as imporing

MEGRIC AND TITZED TO BE SMASHED.

The tactics of the defense, as thus far developed, will consist almost solely in a tremendous effort to so break fown and crush the only reality dangerous Government witnesses, Mogrue and Fitzroy, as to rander their testimony worse than maskets.

useless.

EVEREST

has not yet made his appearance upon the scene, though the District Attorney says he will produce him at the proper time. The Washington

dispatches announcing that be has once more shook the dust of the country from h s feet are not credited here. Everist is perhaps most feared of all the prospective winesses.

During the proceedings to day Dyer said he had witnesses to prove poetively the defeddant's connection with the conspiracy at a later date than the time referred to by the witnesses who had been on the stand, and that he would begin to introduce those witnesses to-morrow.

HARD ON FILE JURY.

The Government select that an order be issued requiring the Marshal to keep the jury together and to prevent them from read my the nemapapers or conversing with any person. This is a precaution which was not observed in any of the whisky cases which have preceded this.

The PROCEEDINGS ABBREVIATED.

The whisky cases which have preceded this.

It the Associated Frest.

THE PROCEEDINGS ABEREVIATED.

St. Louis, San. 21.—The United States Circuit Court-room was crowded to-day by speciators eager to see and hear everything in connection with the McKee whisky trial. A jury was impaneled with but little trouble, there being but few challenges. The jurous are all from interior counties, and consist of merchants, mechanics, and farmers. District-Attorney Dyer opened the case with a statement of what the prosecution expected to prove, the material points being that he would show Mr. McKee was not only a member of the Ring, but the cause which led to his being taken into it. He was a man of influence at Washington, and in the psimy days of the Ring he controlled one of the principal party organs there. It would be shown that each week, while the Ring flourished, the money obtained from the distillers was, after the Gauger and Storekeepers had been paid,

flourished, the money obtained from the distillers was, after the Gauger and Storekeepers had been paid,

DIVIDED INTO FIVE PARTS,
one of which went to McDonald, one to Joyce, one to Megrue, and two to McKee, he to divide with the Collector. It would be shown that during the time from September, 1871, to November, 1873, each of these beneficiaries realized about \$40,000 from the stealings. As a new feature of the details of carrying on the frands, he would show that on one occasion four books containing 1,600 receipts for slamps worth 25 cents each were sold from the Collector's office to the rectifying firm of Bevis & Frazier for the large price of \$4 each, or \$3,400 for all. The stamps were not regularly accounted for to the Government, but were charged sgainst the account of one of the clerks of the Collector's office as though he had spoiled them. Why this was done, and why Bevis & Frazier were willing to pay \$5,400 for \$400 worth of stamps would be seen when it was explained that the affixing of one of the stamps to a package of rectified spirits is a certificate that such spirits had been properly "tax-paid" before rectifying. The advance price of \$6,400 for \$400 worth of snoh stamps enabled the Collector's office to realize a nest little \$6,000 profit. The possession of 1,600 stamps enabled the Collector's office to realize a nest little \$6,000 profit. The possession of 1,600 stamps enabled the Collector's office to realize a nest little \$6,000 profit. The possession of 1,600 stamps enabled the Collector's office to realize a nest little \$6,000 profit. The possession of 1,600 stamps enabled the Collector's office to realize a nest little \$6,000 profit. The possession of the open of the stamp where from \$300 to \$600. The stubs, it would be shown, were thrown into the furnace at Bevis & Frazer's distillery, and burned, and no inquiry by the Department resulted because of the explanation to the fovernment, but also became a combination to defraud the Government, but also became a combination to keep evidenc

ould not be raised.

O. G. MEGRUE

was then put on the witness stand, and gave pretty much the same evidence given by him in the McDonaid and Avery cases, that the history of the organization of the Whisky Ring, of whom it was composed, the amounts of money paid by distillers, who received this money, etc.

The defense objected to several questions asked the witness, and insisted that the prosecution should establish the fact of a conspiracy, and that defendant was connected with it, before hearing testimony to acts of co-conspirators. After considerable argument witness was withdrawe, with the understanding that he would be recalled later in the trial.

JAMES M. FITZROY.

withdrawe, with the understanding that new would be recalled later in the trial.

JAMES M., FITZROY,

W. Ford and Constantine Maguire, was then called and testified. He had charge of the distilleries, and knew that they made crooked whisky. Much of his testimony was a repetition of what he testified to in a previous trial. The following is the only part of it bearing directly upon defeudant: I collected from these distilleries between June, 1873, and August, 1874, from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per week; it that is, I returned that much after taking out sums for Gaugers and storekeepers. This money was taken to the Supervisors office, where it was divided into five parts, up to the death of Mr. Ford, by Col. Joyce and myself. Then the money was left there for Joyce to distribute. Met the detendant at the office once. It was after Ford's death, It was between the time of Ford's death and Maguire's appointment. Gen. McDonski and Joyce were present at the time. It was on Sat-

It was between the time of Ford's death and Magnire's appointment. Gen. McDonakl and Joyce were present at the time. It was on Saturday afternoon. I had taken the money there which I had collected from the distuleries. I had been there half-an-hour when McKee came in. I was in the back room when I saw McKee. The money had been divided by Joyce. As Joyce handed McKee one of the money-packages, McKee said, "Fitzroy is here. McDonald replied, "Fitzroy is all right." Then McKee turned to me in a funny way, and said, "Fitzroy being asked if McKee said anything more, added, "He remarked that the amount was more than usual." Joyce explained it by saving Ford was dead. The money had just been divided into four parcels; one was for Joyce, one for McKee, and one for myself. This was in October, 1873. About the last of October, or beginning of November, I had a conversation with Joyce and McDonald with reference to who composed the Ring, and they tout me.

October, or beginning of November. I had a conversation with Joyce and McDonaid with reference to who composed the Ring, and they tout me.

Mr. Clover objected.

Col. Dyer said they had established now sufficiently McKee's connection with the conspirators to make relevant the ects of the conspirators.

Judge Dillon ruled that the witness might be cross-examined on what he had testified to, and then the prosecution could withdraw him for the present, to further establish McKee's connection with the conspiracy.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

was then conducted by Judge Clover. Witness could not recollect what day he met McKee in the Supervisor's office. He made a memorandum of the amount contained in the package given to McKee at the request of Joyce, but could not remember when or where Joyce was when he made the request, nor why he thought it important memorandas should be made. The memorandum was produced and read: "McKee, \$450," Witness further stated: Have no recollection of ever seeing a dollar haoded to McKee other than the amount referred to, and I never saw McKee at the Supervisor's office before. I did not know that he was coming on that cocasion, nor did I know that he was expected. The package handed to McKee by Joyce contained \$430. After McKee said to me, "Fistrov, this is a sacred thing, you must keep it secret," I replied, "I will not do acything or say anything that will injure myselt." I told Mr. Bevis of this after I had been before the Grand Juryin June. I have not sown to the contary of what I have swonn here. I have not swen that I knew nothing of any connection between McKee and the Whinsy Ring. I stand indicted for perjury and for connection with whisky frauds.

Judge Clover was here saked if he intended to the Grand Jury all knowledge of the Ring. I don't recollect that I said I knew nothing of the removal. I was indicted for perjury for having testified to this effect. Do not recollect ever having told any one that I intended getting even with McKee. I said, however, to a gentleman that I was n

CHICAGO.

DAN MUNN.

DAN MUNN.

INSTRINGS TO VINDICATE HIMSELF.

In consequence of the facts stated in Thursday's Tribune in regard to the testimony of SaS Rindskopf against ex-Supervisor Munn at Milwankee, a Tribune reporter called at Mr.

Munn's house Thursday evening, but failed to find the gentleman in. A second visit hat even
men of the brewers, there is a LATENT POWER in that amount to rob the Government of \$605.

Munn's house Thursday evening, but failed to find the gentleman in. A second visit hat even
men or ginally, all of which is most probably returned to the brewery. Upon the beaus of a wastage of \$,000,000 gallons a year in the brewers, there is in that amount to rob the Government of \$605.

Munn's house Thursday evening, but failed to amount of taxes which the Government may never receive, from the conversion of waste

ing was stiended with better results, for when the reporter rang the door-bell it was answered by Mr. Munn himself, who invited the reporter in, and he following colloquy took place:

R.—Mr. Munn, I am from THE TRIBUNE.

M.—From THE TRIBUNE?

R.—Yes air.

M.—From The TRIBUNE?
R.—Yes. sir.
M.—Well, what can I do for you?
R.—I haven't much to say, Mr. Muon. I supose you notiond The Tribune's Milwankee corespendence yesterday morning, and I would
imply like to hear what you have to say in reard to the assertions contained therein.

gard to the assertions contained therein.

M.—All I have to say is that The Tribura has grossly libeled me, and it will hear from me.

R.—That's emphatic enough.

M.—Weil, it's just what I mean. I have endured abuse until I can endure it no longer, and when I get through with St. Louis and Milwauwaites, and vindicate myself, as I honestip expect to do, I shall attend to The Tribura.

waukes, and vindicate mysoif, as I honesty expect to do, I shall attend to THE TRIBUNE.

R.—Our Milwaukee correspondent is a reliable one, Mr. Minn, and must have had anthority for his statement that Rindskopf testified before the Grand Jury to having paid you money—\$500 at one time, for instance.

M.—I don't care who your correspondent is. He may be reliable and truthful, and all that, but I tell you The Tribune has list will-fully and malicrously abused me all through my troubles, and this is only another instance. All I have to say is that is an outrageous libel. I don't believe the man hive who could go before any Grand Jury anywhere and swear I ever paid him or others mousey corruptly. If he did—and I should hate to think any one could be so base—it would be committing the rankest perjury. Why, it's about as probable that say one would do it as that I will die to-night. It looks reasonable, don't it, that Sam Rindskopf would pay me money at a time when I seized his place; and yet that is what the letter would make out. You folks said I went down to St. Louis on one occasion to look after whisky matters, and that I reported everything as lovely, when in fact I did not report any such thing, but made the very opposite report in a long letter which is on record now, and I intend to produce it when I am tried in St. Louis, and vindicate my innocence.

R.—Then you emphatically deny the allegations contained in the correspondence?

M.—I do most extanty.

I loon't sellet and RINDSROTY

ord now, and I intend to produce it when I am tried in St. Louis, and vindicate my innocence.

R.—Then you emphatically deep the allegations contained in the correspondence?

M.—I do most certainly.

I non't relieve sam rindskop?

or any other man went before that Grand Jury there in Milwankee and swore I ever received money corruptly. What the letter save about the other witnesses having testified that they never paid me money is true, but the part in relation to Sam Rindskopf having paid me money is unqualifiedly false. My friends have called on me and said. "Munn, for God's sake deny this thing publicly," but I am mot one who rushes into print. Every one nowadays, nearly, who is charged with anything wrong, put lishes a denial, whether he is guilty or not guilty. But I can afford to wait until a jury pronounces me not guilty, and, if there is no presented. I have no ill-will towards anybody, but I tell you there has been a conspiracy against me, and it has had me indicted. But the very man who is at the bottom of this conspiracy, and who was especially instrumental in having the indictment found, will be indicted himself. This matter will all come out gradually and I shall be completely vindicated. The end is not yet, but I can afford to wait patiently the progress of events.

The conversation above reported was carried on in very earnest, but not in the least angre, tones, and Mr. Munn's voice was at times hushy as he advented to what he considered the disposition of certain parties to pull bim down, to take from him what he had saved by years of hard labor, and to rob him of that which was dearer than all else—his good oams. But when he asseverated his innocence and his entire ability to prove it, he grew earnest and grave in manner, and spoke in no uncertain tones.

After telling the reporter that he could make a full explanation now, Mr. Munn said he did not choose to, because that would be to per that created when the right time came.

at the wrong time, and it would put his enemies on their guard. When the right time came, however, he was satisfied that the matter would be cleared up to the entire satisfaction of everyody.

The reporter then bade the gentleman good vening and withdrew.

WASTED BEER.

its conversion into whiser.

It would seem that all the ways in which crooked stuff may be manufactured had been brought to the attention of the public, but there is something new coming to light every little while; or, if not entirely new and original it is a variation of an old and well-tried scheme. While attention has been drawn to the magnifi-While attention has been drawn to the manufa-cent big steals of the Ring, the small fry have been doing a thriving trade in operations of less magnitude, and the erooked products of illicit distilling have been turned into the vicegar-works, "native" wine-shops, and other places. The last discovered process for defrauding the Government out of the tax has been under the eye of a Government officer in this city for some time past, and he has been making some very

quiet investigations among BREWERIES AND BEER-SALOONS, of his long-formed opinion that those inetitu-This evidence is not complete as yet, but it is accumulating from day to day, with a very fair

der his thumb.

The assertion may seem abourd to some who are not prepared for what may turn up nowadays, that distilled spirits may be, and have been made out of the waste portion of beer in breweries and beer-ealoons. Such a statement natu-rally appears strange, as scarcely anybody would suppose that beer-slops could be so utilized, or, even if that were the case, that the quantity of spirits thus produced would amount to much. But the truth of the matter is that the figures

even if that were the case, that the quantity of spirits thus produced would amount to much. But the truth of the matter is that the figures themselves are quite large, as will be shown in the course of this article.

It is well known that the breweries in this district, of which there are about twenty-four, pay a tax of \$1 per barrel on their products. For the year 1876 the amount of taxes, as reported to the Collector, was \$320,897.50, so that the production in barrels was \$320,897.50, so that the production in barrels was \$320,897.50, so that the production in barrels was \$320,897.50, so that the one-fourth of about every brew made is spoiled in the process, so that the above sum only represents three-fourths of the whole product, waste and all, which would therefore be somewhat over 12,000,060 gallons, from which the waste is ascertained to be about 3,000,000 gallons in the course of a year. The question then arises, what shall it be thrown away as soon as each brew has been made, or can some method be devised for turning it into a means of profit to the brewiers? In these times, when everybody is on the qui vive for a profitable scheme, it is not unsafe to presume that the waste is not to seem good use, the details of which will afterwards appear. Then the waste beer from the saloons forms a large item in the course of a year. When it is taken into account that there are over 2,500 saloons in Gliologo; that the amount of waster that gallon a day, ordinarily; that they are open over 300 days in the year, and most of them do a thriving business, it will be seen that the average waste per year is something like 759,000 gallons. There are several ways in which this waste may occur. A man may imble only a part of a giass of beer sind the remainder is thrown into a trough where it is collected and ostensibly used in the manifecture of pure vinegar, out is really, as the Government officer referred to thinks, put to another and decidedly more profitable use. It will be seen that there is a choose a lone which is

from saloons and breweries into spirits, \$775,-000, a by no means insignificant sum. This is the result of a very possible scheme to enrich crooked brewers and dealers.

is by no means difficult or hazardous. There are no obcornous Gaugers and Storekeepers nosing around whom it is necessary to buy off to secure their sleves, or who will "squeal" if they are honest and, happily for themselves, resirt the first approaches. This waste mater has undergone fermentation, and all that is necessary to render it proof goods is to subject it to the process of redistillation by the use of steam and a condensing apparatus. The whole space required for operation need not be large, as portable furnace, boiler, and conductor may be put up in very small quarters and moved into a secluded place when visitors are expected. When the distilled spirits have come off they may be disposed of in a very easy manner. The operator may, for instance, put them in his bear barrels and take them to his customers in that way to avoid the suspicion which would rest upon him if he sent the spirits out in ordinary whisky barrels. The distrilation may be carried on in the vinegar-works also, and the crude spirits used to make vinegar, but it is more probable that they are refined and sold to the salcons, where they find ready consumers.

THE SALOON-EEFFERS THEMSELVES
may be pursuing the plan within the secret recesses of their places, at such times when they can brays the molesting infinence of a Deputy Collector. In fact, it is a business which would attract any number of the small fry on account of its safety and the certainty of profit, and is no doubt carried on to an unsuspected extent in this city. The Government officer who furnished a Tribune reporter with the above facts is still at work on the matter, questly investigating it in all its ramifications, and will no doubt make an interesting report at an early day. had announced before his departure that he didn's care about being indicted.

WHAT YOUNG JAKE HAD DONE.

The connection of young Jake with the Ring was a very useful but not an exceeding prominent one. It will be remembered that the Nunnemachers had a sort of rectifying house which they ran along under different names, generally changing about once in two months. For instance, the place was known within a few months as Meyer's, Hausta's, Lacher's. Hirshstein's, Puitzky's, and by half a dozen other names. Into this rectifying house were dumped—nominally at any rate—a large proportion of the crooked goods from several houses. These goods were largely shipped to Philadelphia, and it was the daty of Young Jake to ever them up at the Eastern end of the route, and also to see to the rectifying house of the stamps under which the shipments were made. In pursuance of this arrangement, Jake the Younger used to stay generally two or three mouths in Philadelphia busy in disposing of the goods, and then he would come home bringing his satchel full of stamps to be used in shipping another lot of the crooked. This worked well enough until the officers lately got their hands on the testimony in the case, and then the Young Jake skipped.

And the people eried out, "Gone to meet Conklin."

well enough until the case, and then the Young Jake skipped.
And the people eried out, "Gone to meet Conklin."

JUNICE IMPEDED WITH ACKNOWLEDGED GUILT.

Matters have now come to such a pass in this city that the only difficulty to be settled by the Government officers is as to who to accept as State's evidence. There is said to be plenty of proof in the hands of two men to implicate several leading Wisconsin politicians as well as the oldest fox in the party—Jacob Nunnemscher—who is eagerly sought for because he is possessed of perhaps a million dollars' worth of real estate, and the Government would like to get a thumb on that. Just at preadings on this account, but it is to be hoped, in the interest of justice, that the proper agreement may soon be reached.

POLITICAL TEKRORISM.

The greatest obstacle to the overthrow of the Milwaukee Ring is, I find, the scormous preasure brought to bear on the members not to tell anything. The agents of the political ring who have been fattening upon the distillers, and using them as if they were the natural sources from which election expenses were forever to come in a never-fatting and abundant stream,—these agents, and one or two of the Ringites themselves have been despairingly busy lately in the attempt to keep the dealless from telling their little stories. The means used have been alternate promises, thrests, explorements, and intimidation. One most unjust and uncalled-for method of persunsion has been a general vile abuse heaped upon informers in general. This is not just in the present cases, because the great majority of the Milwaukee distillars have been honorable business meen in all their dealings with other men than Government officials and intelligetor. It is not just in the present cases, because the great majority of the Milwaukee distillars had to grease more persons than ever the widow did.

MORE CONFESSIONS.

Witnesses are coming before the Graod Jury right merrily novadys. Four were sunder free to-day. Their names are Bamis, Shears, Ballentina, and Grif COURT AND JURY. Yesterday was a dult day around the United States District Court. The Boyd case had been disposed of, and the Government lawyers were such a triumph. Several motions in civil cases were heard in the morning, but very little significance attached thereto. Richard Conneil was tried for retailing tiquors without having paid the special tax, and was found guilty. In the afternoon the case of the United States vs. 4.754 gallons of spirits belonging to the Illinois Distilling Company was called, when Mr. Lawrence appeared to claim the property, and asked that it might be bonded. At the suggestion of Mr. Burke, Messrs. John Blake, Milton Palmer, and P. O'Neill were appointed

appraisers in the case.

John P. Ford, a retail liquor-dealer who had John P. Ford, a retail liquor-dealer who had not paid the special tax, select that his recognisance be set aside, and to enter a plea of guilty, which was granted.

Capt. George S. Clarke, who pleaded a few days ago to a charge of assault, next presented himself to the attention of the Court, and was fined \$20 and the costs of the prosecution. Henry J. Kirsting, another defaulting retail liquor-dealer, was unable to provide bail, and was ordered to stand committed. James Davidsoq, a retail liquor-dealer who had not paid the special tax, came up and saked that the forfeiture of his bond he set saide, and pleaded guilty.

guilty.

Mr. Burke then announced that there would

Mr. Burke then announced that there would be nothing ready for trial until Monday morning, whereupon the jurors were excused until that time. Retail finuor-dealers and other small offenders will be sentenced before the ordinary business of the Court on Monday morning. Judge Blodgett took advantage of the cessation of business to slide out of the building abortly after 3 o'clock.

Several rumors were current with regard to the extraordinary adjournment of the Grand Jury Thursday. The one that is most generally believed, and which, indeed, is borne out by the statements of people who ought to know, is that the District Attorney requires a little time to draw up indictments. Whom those terrifying documents will most immediately concern is not kept secret. It was commonly believed that Mr. Hesing would escape on the ground of insufficient evidence, but late developments have gone to show that he was as deep in the mire as any one, and that important documentary evidence exists to prove his intimate association with the Whisky Ring. On the reassembling of the Grand Jury next week, additional testimony will be submitted on this and other potats, and it is generally nuderation days the propered in conneced whose names have not set appeared in conneced.

mitted on this and other points, and it is generally nuderated that parties will be implicated whose names have not yet appeared in connection with revenue frauds. Buffalo Miller and Jake Rehm are said to be inextricably mixed with the whisily troubles. One of the reasons for the adjournment of the Grand Jury is to allow the indictments of these individuals to be carefully prepared.

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The adjournment of the Grand Jury Thursday afternoon and the adjournment of court yester-day morning, after considering a small case of selling liquor without a license, left matters at ants were busy making out indictments, arrang-ing evidence, looking up witnesses for the Grand Jury, and looking after multifarious other matters of importance, but the work was all that of humdrum preparation work was all that of humdrum preparation for what is to come, and afforded no consolation to the newsgatherer because he could not get at it. It is doubtful whether much of it would prove interesting had he succeeded in getting it in his possession. The same scene was witness-ed in secret Service Agent Brooks' office, but the information which could be extracted from that room, were the fates propisions and Brooks kind, would make the very stones in the streets cry out, and would cause some lively fluttering in certain circles. J. J. Brooks was not particularly busy yesterday, and divided his time between conversations with Government officers, distillers, and reporters, while Capt. Brooks was industriously engaged in stiending to some formidable-looking blanks used in keeping the records of spirits made, bought, and sold, and the conditions under which those overstions take place, the numbers of stamps affixed to packages, and other like natters. Visitors came and went, but all seemed to be rather dull and listless, as each one bewailed the utter lack of news.

In the other effices it was equally dull. Nobody knew anything, and nobody expected to hear of any news of great importance. Why should he, for does not the Grand Jury make all the news nowadays, and when they adjourn for three or four clays cent it he created. is supposed that the default and forfeiture will be set aside.

\*\*EDWARD S. IRELAND,\*\*

who, there is strong reason for believing, is concerned in the alleged crooked operations of the Pekin Whisky Ring, and who, for several days past, has been held as a witness better the Grand Jury, was taken before Commissioner Adams this morning for the purpose of answering the charge against him, to wit, conspiring with Henry P. Westerman, Gardis R. Cobleigh, et al., to defrand the Government by irregularities in connection with the manufacture, shipment, etc., of distilled spirits. He was accompanied by John Mayo Palmer, of his counsel, and several gentlemen from Pekin whose names are freely mentioned in connection with the Ring. Assistant Attorney Roe appeared to conduct the case, and John Mayo Palmer to defend. THE EVIDENCE AGAINST IRELAND.

John P. Driggs and Henry Maxwell were the chief witnesses, and they testified that they had seen Ireland in company and conversation with George Scherber in a St. Louis theatie some days ago. They heard Ireland telling about having tone as booksheeper at Pekin; he was then traveling to bell liquor; heard him speak of having draws messes; he was to remain in St. Louis until further orders; the Government wanted to get the books of the distillers, but couldn't do it as long as he was away; they (the distillers) had been in the habit of taxing whisty to the rectifying houses and dumping it and taking the barrels back to be refilled. The witnesses also heard him speak of Westerman and J. L. Smith as being interested in this business.

THE BIG ARL REDUCED.

The Commissioner first the ball at \$15.000.

hew anything, and nobody expected to hear of any news of great importance. Why should he, for does not the Grand Jury mike all the news nowadays, and when they adjours for three or four days can it be expected that the air will be full of rumors and reporters cluster around the rookers and discuss the situation. No Wirt Daxier was there to forbid reporters the use of the fourth story corridor, and they were privileged to roam there at will. None of them willed, however.

Phil Hoyne had not even a counterfeit nickel or apurious eigar-case to try, and his naually beaming countenance wore a disconsolate look. As a sort of cruel revenge, however, he had a box of apparently choice cigars on his table, which were generously placed at the disposal of his newspaper friends, but which, when investigated, proved to be basely delusive. They were sinds.

GEN. WEISTER'S DEPOTIES were engaged in issuing licensed, poring over records, and putting their small quarters in order. Owing to the present insufficient room in which the revenue papers are kept, it is frequently the case that documents will become must sadly mixed, and it is no unusual sight to see a deputy dive into one of the drawers in search of a particular blank, rummage through the same process with half a dozen drawers, when there is one chance in a hundred of success. One of the deputies was heard to express the onion yesterday that there was some consolation in thinking they would have quarters in the new Custom-House in the course of six or seven years, provised they were not removed in the meantime.

\*\*RAFT SAGINAW\*\*.

It seems that considerable quantities of crooked stuff hare been shipped-from this city in times past to East Saginaw. Mich., and there is a consultation of Government officers just now to look into the matter. In their investigation, the Gaugers' Form 59 play as most important part, and it is quite probable that some developments of an interesting nature will come to light during the sittings of the present Graud Jury.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tra MILWAUKES, Jan. 21.—The sensati

INDIANAPOLIS.
THE BROWNLER CASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21:—The evidence in the case of Hiram Brownlee, now on trial in the Couted States Court, was completed this morning with the testimony of W. H. Kaeler, of Evansville, who testified concerning the circumstances relative to the white hid gloves Brownlee wore to the Vestch wedding, and which John W. Bingham swore Brownlee had on when Bingham paid him \$500 at the St. George Hotel prior to his taking part in the wedding ceremonies. Witnesses alleged that Brownlee had not placed his gloves on his hands until after he had reached the house of Mr. Babcock, on the eccasion of the wedding.

Argument was begun this afternoon by District Prosecutor Tinnier, followed by Col. Steele for the defense, pending whose argument the Court adjourned. Col. Steele will finish is the morning, and be followed by Gen. Harrison for the defense, Gen. Brown making the closing argument.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 31.—Spirite of ter-

and J. L. Smith as being interested in this business.

THE BIG BAIL REDUCED.

The Commissioner fixed the bail at \$15,000, but this evening, on application to Judge Treat, this bail was reduced to \$5,000, and a bond was given in that amount for his appearance from day to day. It is believed that Ireland has been braced up by his Pekin connections so that he will not supply the Government with the evidence expected from him, and the Ring and their friends are in great spirits to-night.

[NDIANAPOLIS.]

Arumor is in circulation that Hubbell, formerly District Attorney, stands an excellent chance of being indicted. It is alleged that he was retained by the Whisky Ring at the time he was a United States officer, and that he was paid sums of \$5,000 at quite regular intervals. The only doubt in nis case grows out of the fact that he is very old, and it seems a pity to bring up a man for trial who has ontlived by ten years the period given to mao.

CORRECTION.

In a dispatch from here resterdsy, the omission of a period made it appear that evidence

sion of a period made it appear that evidence was adduced before the Grand Jury to show that Sherman took money. This is a mistake.

A DIFFACTE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

Streems Dispatch to The Change Trigone.

Department to-day received official information that the whole structure of the Milwauker Whisky Ring has fallon. As one of the officer telegraphed, "The bottom has dropped entirely out, The Ring has completely collapsed. There

SPRINGFIELD. CONLEGE.

Apacial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 21.—G. R. Cobleigh, the Pakin rectifier whose bonds were forfeited

on the 19th, as then reported, appeared here to-day, and gave new bonds for his appearance. It is supposed that the default and forfeiture will be set aside.

by the example of Conklin and others, and made for himself a home in Canada, where the revenue officials do not harass the quiet of life. The departure wis not made public until this morning, when it was found that young Jake had secretly stoled away from Courts and juries, and secretly stoled away from Courts and juries, and on the Sherman Money-Standard Scheme ard Scheme.

had announced before his departure that he didn't care about being indicted.

Its Responsible Editor Views Proposition with a Pa vorable Eye.

Exhibit of a London Savinge Bank: La bilities, \$200,000 ; Assets, 11s 11d

Victor Hugo Issues an Address to the French People.

CREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN,
A GRANDE OF OPINION.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Times which and yo in its financial article rejected Section man's proposition looking to a common with money and accounts for the United State Great Britain, to-day editorially appears to the proposition looking to a common with measure. It says: "América, in respecte-payments, will almost enter appear to the great proposition of the control of the control of the control of the section in value of a British The proposition opens so less a present the establishment of a common measure for all English-speaking people, who, if the century, will probably rule or into the people of the respective control of the common measure its commerce."

A ROTTEN AFFAIL

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Richard Banner Outstone and conspiracy. The proceeding are set and the bank had received £40,000 from the set and conspiracy. The proceeding are set and the bank had received £40,000 from public in the shape of deposits. As the was found that there was only 11s 11d on hand no money to pay the cerks. On the and ay a lady paid in £700, which was used to out the execution and wages of the and the prisoner was remanded, the Lord Mayer of funing to take bail.

This or an armony to pay the cerks. On the and no money to pay the cerks. On the secution and wages of the and the prisoner was remanded, the Lord Mayer of funing to take bail.

This or an armony to pay the cerks. On the and no money to pay the cerks. On the secution and wages of the secution and wage

fusing to take bail.

TRIGORN AND OAR.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Gobe says that is meeting of the National Rifle Association should be in the control of the National Rifle Association should be invitation of the National Association should be invitation of the National Association at New York to organize a team to represent United Kingdom in a match for the ship of the world, provided that no other adecendent team sent from England, Scottor freight and be incidified in the match.

Cambridge will not decide its connection with the American Centennial rowing regain the general assembly of students takes when the matter will be considered by the Chains of the various boat-clube.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Victor Hugo has tend a address to the Senatorial delegates for Periad France, in which he asks them to found a mocracy which shall end foreign war by white, on, civil war by annesty, and distress by the cation.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The elections for me of the Cortes are proceeding in an orderly of the Cortes are proceeding in an orderly mer throughout Spain.

The Epoca, in an editorial on the fiscalls hation, urges the Ministry to organize the ministry to organize the puttonal finances on a sound basis, and reder puttle expenditures as much as possible.

OCEANICA. GCEANICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The steamer Clys
Melbourne, from Sidney via Honolule, kies
dispatches from the Hawatian Government
which have been transmitted to Washing,
granting protection to Capt. James J. Will
of the Pacific Mail service, who had been the
ened with arrest on arriving at Honolulu is an
mand of the Company's steamer, for pushing
destroying an Hawatian ship while in command
of the Bebel cruiser Shenandoah.

NEW HEALAND.

Parliament dissolved on the 6th inst. We were issued for a new Parliament, reignable by the 8d of February. The chief item of intend has been the continuous rains and the conquent heavy floods, which during last week prevaled over the greater part of the colony.

The weather, on the whole, has not been has able to mining or and the whole, has not been has able to mining or and the whole, has not been has able to mining or and the whole, has not been has able to mining or and the whole, has not been has able to mining or and the whole, has not been has able to mining or and the whole, has not been had able to mining or and the whole, has not been had able to mining or and the whole, has not been had able to mining or and the same able

The weather, on the whole, has not been fare able to mining operations. In some parts that has been no rain, and mining has been parts as appended for want of sater. In other sanities men have been prevanted from vortice it heavy rains and stormy weather. As regard the tin mines, the yield is satisfactory, and oil needs an improvement in prices in the less markets to estimulate this branch of infent very considerably. News from the agriculture districts is better than might have been and pared. Wheat has enesped rest pretty will.

Sir James McOullech, in making his financial estatement, pointed out that the researce of its colony was inadequate to meet the expenditure. The victoria journals state that an aisming brace of insanity and destination has the place in Meibourne. Two distinct show of earthquake were felt at villes Promontory on the 3d inst. The lasting eight or ten seconds, proceeding eight or ten seconds, proceed by a loud, rumbling noise. The Inter-Otical Exhibition finally closed on the 30th mit. The successful career of two months and a balf. Detotal attendance during that period was them total attendance during that period was them total attendance of the months and a balf. Detotal attendance of the months and a balf. The total attendance of the months and a balf. The total attendance of the months and a balf. The down at 300,000. The receipts amounted to tween £8,000 and £9,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES. SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jab. 18, via Lordon, Jan. BYDNEY, N. S. W., AR. 18, Vas. London,

—Boderick William Cameron and Dr. R. Feries

of New York; Str Daniel Cooper, of Le

don; and George Bussalt, of Scotland, have be

appointed Commissioners to the Philadelphia In

hitton for New South Wales.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22—1 a. m.—For he Middle States partly clouds and slightly calls weather during the day, with northeast to see east winds, followed by falling baroness in increasing eloudiness during the afternoon. For the Lake region, Tennessee, and Ohio Toley areas of rain or snow, with east to scot winds, falling barometer, and stationary alight rise of temperature.

SAM FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Dispatches for various points in the interior, from Shadal Los Angeles, raport cold weather and should The enow fell lightly in this city to-day.

Shoux Curr, I.a., Jan. 21.—A furious more storm is reported at Fort Sully, Dak., and point this side. Temperature below zero, and stalling there. Light snow has been falling here. Light snow here. THE WEATHER

6:53 a. m. 30.47 22 55 N. gentle Pale 11:18 a. m. 30.49 27 77 N. E. fresh Comby 200 5. m. 30.48 29 77 N. E. fresh Comby 5:58 p. m. 50.57 29 77 N. E. fresh Comby 5:00 p. m. 50.24 33 60 S. E. fresh Comby 10:18 p. m. 30.21 34 70 S. E. fresh Taru Maximum, therm.smeler, 54. Rinimum, 25.
ORNERAL OSSERVATIONS.
CHT2460, Jan. 21—mid

The Southern Illinois Medical Association a session at Cairo, Ill., adjourned Thursday mich with a grand banquet given them by the Cab Commander of Enights Templas.

SPANISH MISRULE.

Witnessed in Cuba for the Past Seven Years.

Tiews of Our Government on the Subject Transmitted to Hadrid.

Estates of Americans, Seized Without Form of Law, Must Be Americans Must Have Their

Full Rights in Spanish

Courts.

natcher Barriel Should Be Tried and Punished According to Treaty.

American Interests Demand the Speech Pacification of the Island.

wais Urged to Emancipate the Slaves

and Grant Self-Government to Cuba. Our Complaints Are Not Heeded.

Qutline of Secretary Fish's Circular to Other

European Courts. FISH TO CUSHING. Wassistores, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Pres-

Wissports, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Presided lo-day inclused the letter of Mr. Fish and copies at correspondence to the House of Representatives in response to the resolution of that bod mailing for copies of correspondence in relation to the Guban question. The documents are rotuminous and comprise much that has hereto tore been published. It appears that on the 5t of November last the Secretary of State and treesed two lengthy letters to Minister Cashing at Madrid, the first of which refers to the neg lect of Spain to comply with the stipulations of the protocol of November, 1873, and particularly in relation to the trial of Burriel according to the terms of said protocol. It appears that neeps had been taken to that end by the Branish Government, but that it was even the disconaing certain abstract questions when abound be making the investigation without waiting for any communication from the United Braics. The Secretary says: "It has been almost to the limit of endurance. In the same spirit yea have again been instructed to represent to Spain the injury that her course in reserved to Gen. Burriel involves to both countries, and its effects upon our relations, and the same spirit. Whether this question case, is left to your discretion." On the Cushing that the Spains not had come in. It repeats the assurance at the rial of Burriel. On the same addressed another communication to Mr. Cushing, which has 1000vs:

DEPARTMENTENT OF STATE, Washing, Sp., 40, 40. as follows :

cher communication to Mr. Cushing, which is as follows:

DEPAREMENT OF STATE, WASKINSTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1875.—Caleb Cushing, Esq., etc., deemed necessary before any satisfactory relations with Spain could established or maintained. Upon all of the you were instructed. The most promine among them were the questions arising from the embargo and confusation of the exister the trial of American initials, those relating the trial of American initials in that island, violation of treaty obligations; and claims aring out of the capture of the Virginius, incling the

ing out of the capters of the Virginius, including the

Tarial AND PUNISHERNY OF SIN, BURNINI.

After the expiration of more than eightsements, it was deemed advisable to examin what progress has been made, and to conside our relations with Spain. In reference to the affeitrary desires and withholding of centers as property of citizens of the United States to Cuba under proceedings of confiscation or embargo, so-called, a separate instruction was addressed to you under date of Fet 6, prior to your departure for you post. I referred therein to a gener facts surrounding these cases to the arbitrar action of the authorities, by which the propers of American citizens had been seized in violition of treasy provisions, in the absence quader such circumstances as to call for a vigo

a failure, and in the firm conviction that the period has at last arrived when no other course remains for this Government. It is believed to be a just and friendly act to frankly communicate this conclusion to the Spanisa Government. You will, therefore, take an early occasion thus to inform that Government. In making the communication, it is the cardest desire of the President to impress upon the authorities of Spain the continued friendly disposition of this Government, and that it has no ulterior or selfain objects in view, and no desire to become a party in the conflict, but is moved solely by the imperative necessities of a proper regard to its own protection and its own interests and the interests of humanity, and, as we firmly believe, in the ultimate interest of Span itself. In informing the Spaniah Government of these conclusions pursuant hereto, you are authorized to read this instruction to the Minister of State, or to state the substance and purport thereof, as you may deem most advisable. You will, of Sourse, keep me advised by telegraph and by poet of your proceedings pursuant to thus instruction. I am, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed)

HAMILTON FISH.

TO OTHER AMERICAN MINISTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—On the 5th of

November, same date as the letter to Mr. Cushing, Mr. Fish addressed a note to Mr. Schenck at London, saying: " Herewith you will receive

Spain by some wise and conclusive measure to

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL AND UNITED TO THE STREET OF TH WANTED-THERE RELIABLE MER TO TRAVEL to Northern Illinois and Minhigan: mln.y, the per month and aspunses. Addrsso Clark 4 WOOD WARD B North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo., inclosing stamp be-motors mody. Music.

WANTED-JANITUR-A MAN AND HIS WIFE

was to taking charge of buildings. Refuceages
will be required. Rooms for hereactersing will be from
nished. Address St. Tribune efficie.

WANTED-MAN WIFE 250 TO MAKE TEAT

amount mentily. Gire full name and oddress: Address N 65, Tribune office.

Domestics.
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK AT VV Merchants' Hotel immediately.

WANTED—AT SE WEST ADAMS-ST., A GOOD meat girl to do second work. Rowwegian preferred.

WANTED—AT 186 WABASH-AV., SEAR THIRTY, SIGNAL, a cood girl to do general konsesser; must come well recommended; no iriah need apply. WANTED-AT 160 INDIANA-AV., A G

WANTED-HANDS TO MAKE LADIES UNDER-west and lake their pay in Apri-class sewing me things. IRA D. OWEN 2 CO., HI East Maddenant

WANTED-TO RENT-IN GOOD LOCATION 4 On 5 rooms for light homekenning; sentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate. N. 76, Tribuse office. TO EXCHANGE

STUATION WARTED WRITING OR COPTING to do at home. Is, Tribuse effice,
SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR TRAVeling man by a thorough hardware man; If years to
perience; is a good draughtuman and understands, the
rorking tende; first-class references. Address C, 594
West Lake-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-PENALE

CITUATION WANTED-TO BO LAUNDRY WORK Apply at 184 Twombeths.

\*\*Seal Randolph-dr.\*\*

| Randolph-dr.\*\*
| ORT\_RETWERN DEC. 19 AND JAN. 2. PROB| La ably Jan. 1, from house on Michigab-ar, between
| La ably Jan. 1, from house on Michigab-ar, between
| Sirteenth and Rightender of the property of the reciprocal of the property of the

WINTER HOUSEHOLD GAMES.

friendship for Spain and for her people, whether peninsular or insular, and an equally sincere reluctance to adopt any measures which might injure or humbis the sociant ally of the United States, has charactrised the conduct of this Government in every step during these end and distressing years, and the President is still adimated by the same feedings, and desires above all things to ald her and ser people to enter and move upon the path of safety and repose. It will be remembered that the President in the year 1809 tendered the good offices of the United States for the purpose of bringing to a close the civil war in Cuba. This offer was made delicately, in good faith, and in friendship, with which this offer was made, replied: "We can better proceed in the President will be recognizing the good faith sud friendship with which this offer was made, replied: "We can better proceed in the President will be not only useful but indispensable in the final arrangements between Spain and Caba. We will ascertain the form in which they can be employed, and confidently count upon your assistance." The United States replied that its good offices for that object would be at any time at the service of the parties to the contiple. This Government has ever since bean ready thus to aid in restoring peace and quiet. The Government has ever since bean ready thus to aid in restoring peace and quiet. The Government has ever since bean ready thus to aid in restoring peace and quiet. The Government has ever since bean ready thus to aid in restoring peace and quiet. The Government has reverse of the parties to the conflict. This Government has not not popular in reference to the insurrestiff in Gubs, because it has honestly add sincerely noted the required. The President feets that longer reticence would be inconsistent with the interests of both Governments. Our relations with Spain are in that critical position that another seasore similar to that of the Virginius, other executions of citizens of the United States, and none has suf

pleasantness if it should be used in the trick.

THE DOG TRICK.

This trick is not always easy to be performed on account of the accessity of introducing a strange dog into the family circle. You must entice a strange dog, the more unsociable the bester, into the room. Then les one of the company take hold of its ears and hold the dog still white another ties its tail in a bow-knot. If the dog has been properly 'trained and does his part of the trick promptly there will be four or five legs in that room chuck full of dog's teeth before the first wrinkle is laid in that snot. This will teach the children to let a dog's tail retain the shape which nature has given it. Any dog of ordinary sagacity can be taught to perform this trick in two or three days' practice. A terrier is generally considered better for this experiment than a bull-dog, because it dosen't hold on so long and knows when it has had enough.

Down in a field, one day in June, The flowers all bloomed together, Save one, who tried to hide herself, And drooped, that pleasant weather

Dear Robin," said this sad young flower,
"Perhaps you 'd not mind trying.
To find a nice white frill for me.
Some day, when you are flying?"

You silly thing!" the Robin said;
"I think you must be crazy!
I'd rather be my honest saif
Than any made-up Daisy.

Several Insecent Tricks for the Amusement of the Home Circle. Now that the winter is upon us the little folks

One of the eimplest tricks in this dep of fireside entertainments is the candi Take a common candis in a brass candight it, and let it stand until it has a go light it, and let it stand until it has a good head on. Then let one of the children—a noy about 14 years old is best—take the candle, shake the gresse from around the wick, and, opening his mouth very wide, stick the candle in it, immediately closing his lips. The candle will not go out, but will shine through the boy's distended cheeks with a ruddy glow. Now, let the parent chuck the boy smartly under the chin. The candle will be observed to go out immediately, or at less: it will some out just as soon as the boy can get his teeth out of the tallow. This will teach the boy who swallows the candle never to attempt uncertain tricks when his father

boy can get his feeth out of the tallow. This will teach the boy who swallows the candide never to attempt uncertain tricks when his father is mean enough to play practical jokes on his own children. The other children will appreciate the lesson.

THE EGG TRICK.

Procure a large egg. Brahms eggs are the best, and on a large end draw a cross with a lead pencil, and on the opposite end draw a smaller cross is ink. Place the egg—after showing the children the marks and permitting them to examine it carefully, so they will know it the next time they see it—upon the the head of the oldest boy present, or, if there is a grandfather handy with a baid head, balance the egg on his head. Then list one of the company take a large book and see if he can surike the egg hard enough to break it. To the surprise of everybody the egg will be suppressed at the first blow. Then you can show the purson on whose head it was balanced the crosses marked on the shell to prove that it was the same egg that he saw in its entirety, but he will probably be too cross to have much interest in the matter. This is not a vary difficult trick, and can be quite easily learned, but care should be expressed in the selection of the egg. An egg that had been manufactured before the War would be apt to create an unpleasantness if it should be used in the frick.

THE DOG TRICK.

resough.

THE CHAIR TRICE.

You can derive a naver-ending fund of amusement by properly improving a common chair. With an ordinary handsaw cut off about an inch and a half of the right front leg of the chair and about the same length from the left hind leg. Then keep the chair in a conspicuous place. No matter which of the short legs it may rest upon, when anybody sits down in it, it will immediately keel on the other one, and the party using it will wall and shrick in the invliest tergor. No house should be without one of these chairs. They will be found very useful in the case of visitors who drop in about dinner time.

DISCONTENT.

A Robin who had soared too high, and felt a little lazy,

For Daisies grow so trig and talk She always had a passion For wearing frills about her no In just the Daisies' fashion.

And Buttercupe must always be The same old tiresome color, While Daines dress in gold and white, Although their gold is dulier.

"You're nicer in your own bright gown,
The little children love you;
Be the lest Buttercup you ean,
And think no flower above you.

Though Swallows keep me out of sight, We'd better keep our places; Perhaps the world would all go wrong With one too many Daisies.

CITY REAL ESTATE. NOR SALES—A BARGAIN—BY THE OWNER, has are, a three-story marble from which are and indicate, at three-story marble from which are a story on northeast operate (Inion and Barber-sia; allay on roth and east. Inquire at 46 Fifth—av.

OR SALES—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING (state), three diseases, militable for grain elevator, ill, or manufacturing purposs for a form of the state of the sta

OR SALE-THE BEST BARGAIN YET: 80 PERT OF STATES, BARGAIN YET: 80 PERT OF STATES, BASEMENT. 164 LaSalle-st., basement. OR SALE-BARGAIN. ELEGANT NORTH SID!

residence, vicinity Objected Cases \*\*\*, 14 rooms, ceta
ou marble front. A. PATTERSON, 105 Washington-st.

Hoom 13.

TOR SALE-88,500-NICE STORE AND GOOD dealing over, with modern improvements; lot fatige No. 287 West Chicago-ave, now restedwesh, with stream and a splendid business property; ever going out of city, an 'is bound to sell at once a great bargain T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 16 Madisoness.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE TOR SALE-MORGAN PARK-O, R. 1.4 P. R. R.; in miles; & minutes; 10 cente fare; 365 commutation per sar; cover trains. Artesian well water supplied from the control faculties unsurpased. House built to order, and ald on time. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11; hamber of Commutee.

WANTED-TO BUY GOOD IMPROVED LAND IN lown near the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad; price must be low; will pay cash. Apply to W. E. FURNESS, St Portland Block.

WANTED-HOUSE AND LARGE LOT IN HYDE Park; will pas in house and lot in Alliance, O., worth \$1.500, clear, and \$1.500 cash and assume small incumbrance. GithEST & GIVING, St Lakshile-st. WANTED-TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a lot on South Side, between Harrison and Madison-sta, from 30 to 5 feet front, remains to or adding on an aller. Address V 45, Tribune offee.

TO RENT-ROOMS. O RENT-120 AND 12 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR Clark, furnished rooms for gentlemen; warm build-TO RENT-RICHEMAN POOMS OF SEMENTH BOOMS, WITH TO without board Kingsbury Block, Randolphest, near Clark. Apply at Room 3s.

TO RENT-RLEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, Blo to fin per mounts; northeast corner Wabsan-av. and Rubbard-court. Apply is building.

TO RENT-FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR ladies or gentlemen, near Grand Familia Hotel. 10 Sherman-st. Transients taken. TO KENT-RIGHLY FURNISHED, WARMET rooms, \$3.50 to \$7 per week. Religio-Philosophics Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south Post

Office.

To BENT—NIGELY FURNISHED BOOMS BY THE day or month; best location in the city. Il Monrosst, mear State. Apply at Recein in the city. Il Monrosst, mear State. Apply at Recein Control of the Con TO RENT-PLEASANT PURNISHED ROOM, CEN quire at Room 5.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for light housekeeping, in new building southwest corner of Jackson and State-ris.

TO RENT--STORES OFFICES. & TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT; GOOD LOOK tions for butcher or grocer. Inquire at 186 Firth-av

Miscellaucous.
TO RENT-DOCK FROM MAY 1. AT THE FOC of Carpenter and Grove-sts., North Branch; been occupied by Misset T. Ames & Ct. as a cost-ye since 1867. Arrangement could be made for a ma-possession. B. B. Cyla R.R. Room B. Ho. B. LaSalit-WANTED-TO RENT.

W ANTED-TO REST-IN GOOD LOCATION, ostings or 4 or 5 rooms, furnished, fer light house-ping; gentleman and wife; terms must be moderate. Address N 38, Tubane effice.

W ANTED-TO ERNT-A RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants to reut a nest cottage, with large bars, and for 5 acres, in Hyde Park, Englewood, Winnetta, or Rvanston. No notice taken unless a thorough description and terms are gires. Address "PARK," Tribuse office.

POR EXCHANGE-A LARGE TRACT OF UNIX cumbered Tenessee land for inside city property. LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., OLEAR, TO EYCHANGE L for Chicago improved to amount of \$30,000, in smale or large amounts. GIVINS & GILBERT, 56 LaSaile-st. or large amounts. GIVINS & GILBERT, # LaSalle-4.
TO EXOH ANGE-MONROAST., NEAR FIFTH
1 av. Sulls feet, for improved property; North Side
preferred. A. PATTERSON, im Washington-st.
Room II. Room II.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK home, if rooms, and lot 50 or 100 (set, on a corner in one of the choicest locations on the West 555c, near party grounds handsomely laid out, for good property on West Lide; give full particulars. Address T R. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE 10 ACRES ALL SUBDIVIDED,
aouth, with depot on the property, for a South Side
residence. GIVINS & GILBERT, is LaSaile-st. TO EXCHANGE-STOCK OF GOODS, VALUI 23,400, for cottage and lot; will assume a small in cumbrance. Inquire of M. MAUGHAN, Room B Respe-Block, Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE A FINE LOT ON GRAND BOULT for could of Thirty-finh-st., While, clear, for house and lot on Son in lide; will a same anali neumbrance GIVINS & OLLEGER: B. LaSalie-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE IMPROVED FARM OF 100 acres 25 miles from Chicago, in Cook County, for a residence on South Side. GIVINS 4 will BERT, M La-Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE 400-ACRE FARM NORTH OF CHIearc. improved, for residence in Chicago; farm clear.
GIVINS & GILBERT, 56 LaSalle-st.

OLVINS & GILBERT, 58 LaSalis-si.
TO EXCHANGE—FOR DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
greenies, or say good merchandles, worth \$5,60; 1
will put in \$1.00 cash and some oles; lots must the city at
just what they are worth in cash. Parties wanting to distable of the company of WANT TO TRADE MY PIRE IRISH SETTER

Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PREST-CLASS REAL
Address J. M. E. Tribune office.

Address J. M. E. Tribune office.

Address J. M. E. Tribune office.

A CHARGE TO UST A FIRS FIANO AT A BARgain. A brand new taid magnificant reservood 75-cotave planuforts, with French grand action, everstrong
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION :— TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND A Saintdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a speciality, at Waston & CO. 'S, Nos. 18 and 18 East Washingtownth. Ample time given to test all norses sold under a wistrantee. Stock on bands by trivate sale.

General Caratocopic of This part build. Farmed the part of the p

\$125-PAYABLE SIG PER MONTH-WILL BUY \$125-PAYABLE SIG PER MONTH-WILL BUY families. Privilege of scotlange for new plane. REED'S TEMPLE OF MOSIC, SI Van Buren-si. \$180 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, is perfect order. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-4.

STO WILL BUY A GOOD FOP RIFGOY AT NO. \$100 Billiant BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, to provide the same by the perfect order. H. T. HARTIS, 164 State-18.

PARTNERS WANTED:

PARTNER WANTED-TO BUY A HALF INTERest in a manufacturing business commeted with the 
lumber travets. Will been ravestagation. No bed dects or 
dead stock on hand. Address Z 47, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH CAPITAL IN A 
Solitairs pearl ring. E35 reward will be paid and no 
office. The state of the same by proving property and 
paring for this advertisement. Apply at 100 Michigan-av., 
Rochalle, III.

PARTNER WANTED-TO RUY A HALF-INTERest in a first-class masioum and bowling-alley in a growing city near Chicago. Receipts from \$20 to \$20 per day, 
with fine prespects of insercate. I pagings at Me. MI South 
Water-st., of CONNER & LALY.

BOOKS, NEW AND OLD, MRDICAL AND LEGAL 
Warsh, histories, inavels, stoc., lower than ever 
offered in Chicago. OLLS EXT., 107 South Clark-on.

BOOKS, SEW AND OLD, MRDICAL AND LEGAL 
WE SHALL OFFER TO-DAY AND DURing the next ten days, a large stock of stationery, 
ingleding paper, asvelopes, inks, muchings, box and fasdry papers, at just half regular prices. Ull-BEET, 107 South Clark-on.

5.000 OLD AND NEW BOOKS AT LOW 
MILLER'S cheep booksheer, 108 Machine-its. [187]

South Clark-on. paper and envelopes: Diaries for 1874. 
MILLER'S cheep booksheer, 108 Machine-its. [25 reverse and in science and in a section pear in the paper and envelopes: Diaries for 1874. 
South Clark-on. paper and envelopes: Diaries for 1874. 
South Clark-on and Michigan Av., Jan. (1874) 
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South SideSouth SideTo VAR BURENST... NEAR STATE - NEW
To boarding-house: hoard for ladius or gentlemen, 64
to 35 per week, with use of plane.

251 CLARK-ST.—OPPOSITE GRAND PACIFIO
Rished, with or vitased board, Also single recent.

1199 WARASH-AV.—To RENT, WITH GOOD
and parity.

NEVADA HOTEL, 16 AND Be WARASHAV., Near Monros-et.—First-class board, 81 to 85 per week; transient, \$1.00 to \$7 per day; day board, \$8. BOARD-BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFF, WITH A suite of rooms, in a pleasant home; references exchanged. Address 2 M, Tribune office.

WARTED-FOREMAN IN OUR FINISHING whop, would like one theredgile pested is allver gitting, feelering, mend a whitening and demandating composition areal of a series of feeler person which is not be bench clinical and continuing and general work; more but a good workman need agol. Apply or address Jakes Willer, Westersteet, feeler you would be with the person of the

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make \$35 a day selling our Lesian-Copying Book; no press, waren, or brush prequired. Excelsion Manufacturing Co., 15 Tributes Building. Agents take notice—To our patress and agent throughout the United States, Chandra, and Rarupathous the United States, Ching the water of the Control of the Chandra of the

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN OR GOUS allary, Must be able to loss, on one of severing about \$800 cash. Apply at 156 Washington-st., Room 6.

WANTED—MEN—FHIS MAY HE JOST WHAT you want. If you dealer a permanent and professionation, and stamp for particulars. BAY & GO., Darial, seed of stamp for particulars. BAY & GO., Darial, conf. Chimneys, cleaners, solder, commit, and chromos. American Newelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED-A SECOND COOR AT BURCKY

WANTED-S OR 10 SEAMSTRESSES OF LITTES COAL; also I button-hole-makers, at 121 West Chicago are, in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkoopers. Clerks. So.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED
man a bookkeeper of care in some specific shales
III per week; good city reference. S II. Tribune offer.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER OF
many reare practical experience, a good correspondent, and acquainted with the collection law, desired a sin abilities will be appreciated. All desired references
supplied. Address 2 52. Tribune offer.

Domestics.

OTUATION WANTED-BY A COMPATENT GIRL
to cook, wash, and iron, or for general homework,
good retermance if r quired. Only at 50 Twenty-article-or

Employment Agencies

STUATIONS WASTED-PARILIES IN WAST OF
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FINARCIAL

A.—TO LOAN—MONEY ON OHIOAGO PROPorty for a term of years at following raise;
On improved business property in sums of \$4,00 and
upwards at 9 per cost.
On my for a term of years at following raise;
On improved business property, in sums of \$4,00 and
upwards at 9 per cost.
Small sums and on unimproved at 10 per cent.
J. D. HARVEY,
Mortgage Loans,
Swall sums and on unimproved at 10 per cent.
A DVANCES MADR ON DIAMONDE WATCHER,
A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 12
Randolph-etc, mast client, Established 1884.
A 1 COMMERCIAL NOTES, MORTGAGES, LOCAL
GRENNERAUM 4 CO., 116 PhR-sv.
MOREY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CRET INTERST
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A SEWERS TO ALL EMPS OF QUESTIONS; A boys who want educations, to learn trades, be written, product, artists, farmers, one. Pravents, teachers, levest, artists, farmers, one. Pravents, teachers, levest, Address C. H. WATT, Pand B. Dentis and a Local times, Address C. H. WATT, Pand B. Ones De Ent 671, Cales, III.

A COOUNTART—BOOKS OF ENTED AND CLOSED. A Complicated accounts adjusted. Work requiring an experi smitsited. Address WEBS, its Baset Westington. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OUT GLOTPING AND triscallaneous goods of any kind by seading a letter to JOMAS GELDER, ES State-St.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A GOOD FURNISHED BOARDING HOUSE AND aground, well heated and full of good paying board on the same of the same of

. MACHINERY. BOARD-BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH a suite of room, in a pleasant boune; references exchange to rechange for new or for second-hand machinery, engine, being one, one, or for second-hand machinery, engine, being one, of the second-hand machinery, engine, being one, of the second-hand machinery, engine, being one, of the second-hand machinery, engine, being one of the second-hand machinery engine and being the second-hand machinery engine and being the second-hand machinery engine and the second-hand machinery, engine and the second-hand machinery engine and the second-hand machinery engine and the second-hand machinery, engine and the second-

Mr. Criedo was but one individual jointly interested with others with the decision of principle, and, because some flaw was supposed to have been found to his right to claim the baselt of the general principle when desired, an opportunity was taken to decline so make any decision on the principle itself. It is ascertained, however, that not only the claim that hir. Criedo is not a cutzen is not well founded, but a trial of his claim before a Mrsed Commission is progressing, and this question has not there been raised, but the Advocate on the part of Spini is understood to have decisioned himself satisfied as to Mr. Criedo's citizenship. The Spanish Government thus avoiding the issue, you again argued the question in the cases of hirs. Farreed de Biors and Mr. Del Galo, as reported in your No. 322, subsequent to this date in several dispatches, viz.: in your No. 337, 442, and 511, the last being dated Sept. 8, uitmo; and in several telegrams you have reported the progress of a scheme of settlement which it was thought was about to be accomplished, when a change in the Cabinet suddenly displaced Mr. Castro. Whether, had Mr. Castro remained in office, a general deder or decree would have been issued of the character referred to he your No. 511, it is of course impossible to say; and whether, if issued, it would have received a more respectful obedience than prior orders on this question, must also remain unanswared. However, you state that the question has been reopened, and, as steps have been taken to establish reforms or remedy abuses, and the effort to suppress the insurrection by force alone has been

A CONTASTE PARLYMS.

In the meantime the material intercets of trade and commerce are impaired to a degree which calls for remoustrance, if not for another line of conduct, on the part of all the commercial nations. Whether it be from the severity sed inhumanity with which the effort has been made to suppress the incurrection, and from a supposed justification of recalisation for the violation of the rules of civilized warfare by other violations, and by sets of barbarism, of incendiarism and outrage, the world is witnessing on the part of the insurgents whom Spain still claims as subjects, and for whose socia, if subjects. Spain must be held secountable, in the juegment of the world, for a warfare, not of legitumate strife, of relative force and strength, but of pillage and incendiarism, the burning of estates and of sugar-mills, and the destruction of the means of productions and wealth of the island.

The United States purchases more largely than any other people of the productions of the Island of Outs, and, therefore, more than any other, for this reason, and still more by reason of its immediate neighborhood, is interested in the arrest of a system of wanton destruction which diagrases the age and affects every commercial people on the face of the globe. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that Spain has rejected all suggestions, all offers of reform, or offers of mediation meads by this Government, and has refused all measures looking to a reconcilisation, except on terms which make reconcilisation, except on terms which make reconcilisation, except on terms which make reconcilisation as impossibility, the difficulty of the situation becomes increased. Whee, however, in addition to these general causes of difficulty, we find the Spanish Government negligible allowed the state of the situation of tenues which make reconcilisation are insuring and or the old situa

also remain unanswered. However, you state that the question has been recopened, and, as you inform me, with some prospect of an edjustment; but no adjustment has been preached, and the general question has been pending for more than six years. The kindred treaty question in reference to the large of the six years. The kindred treaty question in reference to the large of the six years. The kindred treaty question in reference to the provisions of the treaty of 1785 is substantially in the same position. This Government, prior to your appointment, has unfortunately been compelled to interfere in behalf of its elitizens on several eccasions where the authorities in Cuba had entirely disregarded not only the provisions of our treaty, but the rules of civilized warfare. After your arrival at your post, you addressed the Government in reference thereto engarious occasions, both in connection with the confaction and embarge eases, and separately. The authorities of dpain have been loud in their denunciations of sole of cruelty when perpetrated by Ocirists, and while in some quarters martial law has been looked upon as the insternal refuge of the mother country or her colonial suthorities when deemed necessary and convenient, sail the same difficulty has occurred in inducting any Minister of State to fairly meet the question, and either commit himself to a justification of such practices or to frankly admit that they were in volution of treaty obligations and pelale law, and to provide a remedy. It is true that it is isolated eases, when the Spanish Government has been shown that the insistance on trial by contra-martial implied a state of war in Cuba which might lead to logical consequences, the authorities have admitted the justice of our position, as hir order sent to the Captain-General in 1863, proposing the trial of the sailors of the bark Union by the ordinary ribunals, pursuans to the treaty of 1795, reterred to in my 186; but in general, when these questions have been my provided the confectation of these que miling for copies of correspondence in relation to the Caban question. The documents are rolumnous and comprise much that has hereto-tore been published. It appears that on the 5th of Kvember last the Secretary of State adof Nevember last the Secretary of State ad-freesed two lengthy letters to Minister Cashing, at Madrid, the first of which refers to the neg-Spanish Government, but that it was even then discussing sectain abstract questions when it should be making the investigation without waitmg for any communication from the United Brates. The Secretary says: "It has been and is our desire to adjust this and every other question, and in this desire we have been pressed almost to the limit of endurance. In the same

before him so far as this case was concerns.

Mr. Criedo was but one individual jointly intested with others with the decision of principle and, because some flaw was

FOREIGN.

the London Times Changes Its Ton

on the Sherman Money-Stand-

ard Scheme.

its Responsible Editor Views the

Proposition with a Fa-

vorable Eye.

Schibit of a London Savings Bank: Lisbilities, \$200,000; Assets, 11s. 11d.

Victor Hugo Issues an Address to the

French People.

A CHANGE OF OPINION.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Times, which year GREAT BRITAIN.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Victor Hugo has issued a

dress to the Senatorial delegates for Paris and ance, in which he asks them to found a deocracy which shall end foreign war by arbitration, civil war by amnesty, and distress by edu-

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The elections for members

The Epoca, in an editorial on the financial di-nation, urges the Ministry to organize the na-tional finances on a sound basis, and restrict public expenditures as much as possible.

OCEANICA.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—The steamer City of felbourne, from Sidney via Honolulu, briog the Hamilian Government

NEW ZEALAND.

Parliament dissolved on the 6th inst. Write

ere issued for a new Parliament, returnable by ne 3d of February. The chief item of interes

has been the continuous rains and sthe come quent heavy floods, which, during last week, provided over the greater part of the colony.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The weather, on the whole, has not been favorable to mining coerations. I accome next them

The weather, on the whole, has not been favore able to mining operations. In some parts there has been no rain, and mining has been partiy suspended for want of water. In other localities men have been prevented from working by heavy rains and stormy weather. As regards the tin mines, the yield is satisfactory, and only needs an improvement in prices in the home markets to sumulate this branch of industry very considerably. News from the agricultura districts is better than might have been antidipated. Wheat has escaped rust pretty well.

Sir James McCulloch, in making his fluancial statement, pointed out that the revenue of the colony was inadequate to meet the expenditure. The Victoria journals state that an alarming increase of insanity and destitution has take place in Melbourne. Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Wilson's Promontry on the 2d inst., each lasting eight or ten seconds, preceded by a loud, rumbling noise. The Inter-Colonial Exhibition finally closed on the 30th qit. after a successful career of two months and a half. The total attendance during that period was 240,000, besides exhibitors, jurors, and various assistants. The gross number may be fairly put down at 300,000. The receipts amounted to between £8,000 and £9,000.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jab. 18, via. LORDON, Jab. 11.

—Roderick William Cameron and Dr. R. Forbes, of New York; Sir Daniel Cooper, of Lendon; and George Bussell, of Scotland, have been appointed Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exhibition for New South Wales.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22—1 a. m.—For the Middle States partly cloudy and slightly colds weather during the day, with northeast to south-east winds, followed by falling barometer and increasing cloudiness during the afternoon.

For the Lake region, Tennesse, and Ohio Valley areas of rain or enow, with east to south winds, falling barometer, and stationary or slight rise of temperature.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Dispatches from various points in the interior, from Shasta to Los Angeles, report cold weather and snow-fall. The snow fell lightly in this city to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Cascon Tricome.

Stoux City, La, Jan. 21.—A furious sociations in the control of the con

um therm.meter, 84. Minimum, 23.
GENREAL ORSERVATIONS.
CRIPAGO, Jan. 21—midnight.

The Southern Illinois Medical Association in easion at Carro, Ill., adjourned Thursday night rith a grand banquet given them by the Caire commander of Luights Templas.

ches from the Hawaiian Government, have been transmitted to Washington, and protection to Capt. James J. Wadda

SPANISH MISRULE.

& Witnessed in Cuba for the

Past Seven Years.

Tiews of Our Government on the

Subject Transmitted to

Madrid.

Estates of Americans, Seized With-

out Form of Law, Must Be

Americans Must Have Their

Full Rights in Spanish Courts.

nitcher Burriel Should Be Tried and Punished According to Treaty.

American Interests Demand the Speedy Pacification of the Island.

and Grant Self-Government

to Cuba.

Grave Consequences " Must Follow Our Complaints Are Not Heeded.

Ontline of Secretary Fish's Circular to Other European Courts.

FISH TO CUSHING. Wassistones, D. C., Jan. 21.—The President lo-day included the letter of Mr. Fish and copies

of correspondence to the House of Bepresents lives in response to the resolution of that body

set of Spain to comply with the stipulations of the protocol of November, 1873, and particularly in relation to the trial of Burriel according to

almost to the limit of endurance. In the same spirit you have sgain been instructed to represent to Spint the injury that her course in reference to Gen: Burriel involves to both countries, and its effects upon our relations, and therefore it is earnestly hoped that this representation may be received and responded to in the same spirit. Whether this question shall consider the progress which has been made in deposing of outstanding questions which for some time past have seriously threatened the relations of the two countries. At the time of your departure for Madrid, spart from the gen-eral question of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Caba, and failure to suppress the rev-oldtion, several prominent questions remained unsaparted, the settlement of which were described presented by the settlement of the condi-

usaginated, the settiment of which were deemed necessary before any satisfactory relations with Spain could be established or maintained. Upon all of these you were instructed. The most prominent among them were the questions arising from the established on the configuration arising from the established and configuration arising on the trial of American politizens in that island, in violation of treaty obligations; and claims arising on of the capture of the Virginius, including the ing one of the capture of the virginita, including the main and purishment of car. Durriet.

After the expiration of more than eightsen maths, it was deemed advisable to examine what propress has been made, and to consider our felstsons with Spain. In reference to the Ministry seisure and witholding of cetates and property of citizens of the United States in Cuba under proceedings of confiscation or embargo, so-called, a separate instruction was addressed to you under date of Feb. 6, prior to your departure for your post. I referred therein to a general facts surrounding these cases, to the arbitrary action of the authorities, by which the property of American citizens had been seized to violation of trasty provisions, in the absence of judicial proceedings, without a hearing, and under such circumstances as to call for a vigorous protest and demands on behalf of the Government. The general facts surrounding these cases are well known. It is not pretended, as far as i an aware, that any legal justification for these wrougs had been attempted on the part of the authorities of Spain, or that these proceedings in Cuba are defended or upheld. On the coutrary, pursuant to a decree issued by the Government on the 18th of July, 1873, the flegality and indefensible character of these acts were admitted, and the embargoes were ordered to be removed, and the property to be restored. This decree was at first received in Cuta with calm indefensible on the property to be frestored. This decree was at first received in Cuta with calm indefensible on the property to be frestored. This decree was at first received in Cuta with calm indefensible on the property to be frestored. This decree was a first received in Cuta with calm indefension of very published or adverted to be furnished to property of the delivery was offered burdened by leases or insulations in the subject of the contract of the property of the form which the subject of the property

Spanish Government had for its obligations. These assurances were repeated to you by Mr. Ullos. as reported in your No. 95, under date Sept. 7, 1874, and in your No. 133, date Nov. 23, it appears that similar statements were again made. Nevertheless, with all these cases, long since brought to the attention of the Spanish Government, with the case of Mrs. Parres de Mora, before the Minister of State in connection with that of Mr. Criedo, Mr. Ullos took occasion to reply in the case of Mr. Criedo alone, as reported in your No. 95, to the effect that he was not a bous fide citizen of the United States, and thus United States regard any attempt of a numerous people on this continent to be relieved of ties which hold them in a position of colonial subjection to a distant power, and to assume independence and right of self-control which the natural rights and spirit of the age accord to them. When, moreover, this struggle, in progress on our very borders, from its commencement has involved the property and interests or ditisens of the United States, has disturbed our tranqualities and commerce, has called moon ress on our very bolders, from its commencement has involved the property and interests or ditizens of the United States, has disturbed our tranquility and commerce, has called unon us not unfrequently to winess barbarous violations of the rules of civilized warfare, and compelled us, for the sake of humanity, to raise our voice by way of protest; and when, more than all, we see in the contest the final struggle in this lemitsphere between slavery and freedom, it would be strange indeed if the Government and people of this country failed at any time to take a peculiar interest in the determination of such a contest. In this early instruction was expressed the sincere and unselfish hope of the President that the Government of Spain would seek some honorable and satisfactory adjustment, based upon enancipation and self-government, which would restore peace, and afford the prospect of a return of prosperity to Cuba. Almost twe years have passed since those instructions were issued and those strong hopes expressed, and it would appear that the situation has in no respect improved. The horrors of war have in no perceptible manner abated. The inconveniences and injuries which we teen suffered have remained, and others have been aided. The ranges of war have touched new parts of the island, and well-nigh rulined its finaccial and agricultural system and its relations to the commerce of the world. No effective steps have been taken to establish reforms or remedy abuses, and the effort to suppress the insurrection by force alone has been

redress for long-continued and well-founded wrongs suffered by our citizens,

IT RECOMES A SERIOUS QUESTION how long this condition of tange can or should be allowed to exist, and compels us to inquire, whether the point has not sheen reached where longer endurance ceases to be possible. During all this stime, and under these aggravated erroumstances, this Government has not failed to perform her obligations to Spain as scrupulously as towards other navions. In fact, it might be easily that we have not only been long suffering because of embarrasaments surrounding the Spanish Government, but particularly careful to give no occasion for complaint for the same reason. I regret to say that the authorities of Spain have not at all times appreciated our intentions or our purposes in these respects, and, while insisting that a state of war does not exist in Cuoa, and that no rights as beliggerents should be accorded to the insurrectionists, have at the same time demanded for themselves all the rights and privileges which flow from actual and acknowledged war. It will be a supplement to the same time demanded for themselves all the rights and privileges which flow from actual and acknowledged war. It will as beligerents should be accorded to the insurrectionists, have at the same time demanded for
themselves all the rights and privileges which
flow from actual and acknowledged war. It will
be apparent that such a state of things cannot
continue. It is absolutely necessary to the
maintenance of our relations with Spain, even on
their present footing, that our just demands for
the return to citizens of the United States of
their estates in Cuba, unnecembered, and for
securing to them a trial for their offenses, according to treaty provisions. All other rights
guaranteed by treaty and by public law should
be compiled with. Whether the Spanish Government, appreciating the forbearance of this
country, will speedily and satisfactority adjust
the pending questions, not by the issue of implied orders or decrees, without force or effect in
Cuba, but by comprehensive and firm measures
which shall everywhere be respected. I auxiously
await further intelligence. Moreover, apart from
these particular questions, in the opinion of the
President the time has arrived when the interests of this country, the preservation of the
commerce, the instincts of humanity, alike demand that some speedy and satisfactory ending
be made of the strife that is devastating Cuba. n. even on mands for at London, saying: "Herewith you will receive a confidential copy of instructions of this date addressed to Mr. Cushing, containing the Presidents aw should make flow that it is just to communicate to Great Britain the conclusions arrived at in the note to Mr. Cushing, and to suggest that, in his opinion, an expression by Great Britain to Spain of its approval of the view of this Government, and its influence to induce a settlement, will tend to a more speedy acknowledgment, and wiff more surely induce the Government of Spain by some wise and conclusive measure to

The state of the product making of the produ

Parts of year at same rate.

WERELY EDITION, POSTPAID.

seadcress in full, including State and Countries may be made either by draft, expressioners, or in registered letters, at our risk, stread, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week, ared, Sunday included, 36 cents per week.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Madison and Dearborn-sta, Chicago 16

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Variety performance. Afternoon and evening. McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between sarborn and State. Engagement of George Rignold Henry V." Afternoon and evening.

REW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between andolph and Lake, Engagement of Frank Frayne's combination, "Si Siccum." Afternoon and evening

HOOLETS THEATRE—Randolph street, between lark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Kellogy Opera-rough. Afternoon, "Martha." Evening, "The obsmiss Girl." DD'S MUSEUM-Monroe street, between Dear-and State, "Pochahontas," Afternoon and

## The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, January 22, 1876.

### WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Ex-hange yesterday, closed at 88.

Eulogies upon the late HENEY WILSON, lice-President of the United States, were essed in the Senate and House yesterday.

The party in Washington who holds the elements in his hands, so to speak, prognosticates a slight rise in temperature, with mow or rain, in this region to-day.

In the Lower House of the Ohio Legis lature yesterday, the bill repealing the famous Grohan law was passed by a party vote, receiving the support of the Republicans with one exception, and the opposition of the

of Saturday's TRIBUNE has recently been in-augurated. It consists in a plain and readily rehensible elucidation of the Sunday-School Lesson, which will be found convenient and interesting to teachers, and genrally instructive as well.

It is believed that the House Committee on Military Affairs is not favorable to the proposed reduction of the pay of army officers. service now receive no higher compensation than they are justly entitled to, though a reduction in the cases of those not on duty may

And now, following up the action of Germany and France, Russia is also increasing her army and navy. A letter from St. Petersburg in the Borsen Zeitung says that the Government has decided to increase the igth of the army and navy contingent by 30,000 men, so that it will consist of 180,000 instead of 150,000 as heretofore. This will allow the placing of the active army and reserve troops on a war footing at any moment.

And now they say "crooked" whisky is beer, and that the malodorous slops of the saloon as well as the regular wastage of the brewing process are interconvertible with prime sour mash. The in the face of fusel oil, plug tobacco, cay-enne pepper, etc., but the thought of imbil-ing the product of flat lager must give him panse. This branch of the should be suppressed for various reasons.

The population of Illinois is the poore but justice and the public weal are the richer for the infliction of the extremest penalty of the law upon two murderers,—Heney Ja-CRAIN, the Williamson County assassin. In both instances full and fair trials were had, raised. Graphic and interesting accounts of

The trial of Mr. WILLIAM McKEE, senio upon an indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud the Government, ting of the St. Louis whisky-fraud cases. The testimony for the prosecution yesterday was given by MEGEUE and FITZEOY, whose ing statements the defense expect to refute completely. District Attorney DYES, on the other hand, expresses confidence in als ability to sustain the indictment and ob-

A Committee appointed by Tom Scorr's St. Louis Convention to wait upon the Presi-St. Louis Convention to wait upon the President and present him with popies of the resolutions and proceedings of that body fulfilled their mission yesterday, and President Grant is represented as saying that he would like to see a competing line to the Pacific constructed; but he did not say what Tom Roccyric Convenitue would have reinighted. Scorr's Committee would have rejoiced to hear,—that he would like to see such a com pense, or by a Government guarantee of bonds, which amounts to the same thing.

The developments in a case before the Lord Mayor of London were such as to com-mand at once the admiration and envy of the whilom managers of the Cook County Na-tional and Franklin Banks, late of Chicago the prisoner at the bar was the proprietor of the "Co-operative Credit Bank," an institution which had received deposits to the amount of £40,000, but whose available asand, as they call this swindling in England, the able financier who conducted the institu-tion was arrested and arraigned before the Lord Mayor, who refused bail and clapped

The Chicago produce markets were steadie yesterday. Mess pork was less active and mary. Lard was active and 2 to per 100 ower, closing at \$12.12 cash and \$12.17 do short ribs, and 10%e for do short clears. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was dull and un-Wheat was active and 1c higher, ng at \$1.02 cash and \$1.00} for Feb Corn was quiet and steadier, closing at 43 cash and 42 c for February. Oats were quiet and firm, closing at 30 cash and Sic for February. Rye was quiet at 67c. Barley was quiet and firmer, closing at 8110 uary and 78c for February. Hogs were quiet, and closed easy, at \$7.00@7.35 for con non to choice. Cattle were in fair deman and were steadier. Sheep were active and firm at \$4.00@5.50 for common to choice. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.00 in greenbacks at the close.

is made by the New York Sun, which pub lishes what purports to be some recently-discovered testimony. The statement is that, on Dec. 14, 1870, two weeks before FRANK MOULTON knew and confronted Mr. BEECHER with the charge, Prof. Moses Corr TYLER, now of the Michigan University was by OLIVER JOHNSON informed that Mr. THE had discovered the crime between his wife and her pastor. Prof. TYLEE is said to have made known this fact, and others corrative in character, when visiting New York on the 2d of January, 1876, and to have intended to repeat them before the Mutua Council if that body had not failed to exist

Copies of the correspondence between Secretary Fish and Minister Cushing and other oreign Ministers of the United States were esterday transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives. The corre-spondence chiefly consists in a rescript of the ote to Mr. Cushing, the tone of which does not materially differ from that of that part of the President's message relative to the Cuban question. Nothing is given of the replies received from European Governments to the dvisory circular forwarded by Secretary Fran, and no allusion is made to any corre spondence with the Spanish Government d rect since Nov. 5, 1875, the date of the not

THE REAL AUTHOR OF THE ANDERSON-VILLE HORRORS.

We are now leaving the War of the Rebellion so far in the retrospect that we can begin to view it dispassionately, and reach decisions having historical value and truth. Among the episodes of that War one has al ready come into public notice, namely, the relations of the ex-President of the federacy, JEFFERSON DAVIS, to the Ander sonville prison-pen and its horrors, and for the sake of history those relations should be fully understood. When the Rebellion collapsed in 1865, a multitude of new and strange events crowded upon the American people, and, notwithstanding all that had been said and written upon the dreadful horrors of Andersonville, the public attention was not especially concentrate There was so much to do, and think of, and to say; there was such widespread and heartfelt rejoicing that the misery, suf-fering, and horrors of the internecine strife were ended; there was such a general jubilee over the return of peace, and so much to think of in regard to reconstruction, that people only glanced at Andersonville as a dismal dream of the on Davis was captured there was a general feeling that he should be punished with death, not particularly for his connection with the atrocities practiced at Andersonville treason and the very head of the Rebellion
—a rebellion which had inflicted so muc sorrow and misery upon the country. It was not generally known then to what extent he had been guilty of the cruelties practiced in Southern prison-pens. The only proper form of trial, however, that by court-martial was laid aside, and JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS turned over to the courts and lawyers, and, turned over to lawyers and courts nowadays the ends of justice were defeated. Mr. Greener, in one of his sentimental moments, went bail for him. Constitutional objection and technicalities of every sort were cur ningly thrust in the way of the Government and the case never came to trial. Since that time reconstruction and reconciliation have occupied the attention of the people, and so absorbed have they been in this great work that JEFFERSON DAVIS had almost dropped out of recollection, and Andersonville had become a cloudy memory of the past. The people had well nigh forgotten it. Taking advantage of the apparently popular forget-fulness and indifference, the Confederate members of the House, aided by Northern doughfaced Democrats, ran in a bill of gen-

eral amnesty, cunningly including JEFFERSO Davis, to whom they tendered the right to come back to the United States Senate without humiliating him to ask for pardon or take an oath of allegiance. They begged him to accept full political privileges. They got down upon their knees, so to speak, and urged it upon him. They deliberately proposed to make this embodiment of treason an exception to the conditions of grace. At this juncture Mr. BLAINE stepped in with the facts of history, and blocked the game of the Confederates, by charging him with being the author of the brutalities at Andersonville, and this was followed up by Gen. GARFIELD who crushed every Confederate reply and pinned them and their doughface friends down to that record which has sent such a thrill through the country, as people reali the atrocities of Andersonville for the first time, and for the first time become aware that

And now what is that record? We have already printed two documents that throw all the light upon the subject that is needed, first, the testimony of Mr. RICHARDSON who was a prisoner there, and, second, the speech of Mr. GARFIELD, with its accompany ing Confederate official documents. Mr. RICHARDSON establishes the fact that in this pen of Andersonville there was neither building, shed, tree, shrub, nor leaf. Every tree had been felled. The Rebels were comfortably quartered outside in the shady woods. A dead-line ran around the inside of the inclosure, 20 feet from the fence, and to approach it, or cross it, meant instant death. This was BEN HILL's paradise! The stream of pure water of which Mr. HILL spoke is

at every step.

How our troops suffered, Mr. RIGHARDSON ed vigor until death calls them hence. We are willing to preach and practice forgiveness

thus describes:
During June, 1864, it rained twenty-seven days,
The showers were followed by the faces heat of the

turning sun. Not a shred of shade anywhere! What crack open : gangrene set in, and the loathsome sil-ment ate off fingers, toes, feet, and legs. No medical attendance—not even a little shade to hide the swollen, blistering, bleeding, mortifying bedies from the scorching sun! Men whose feet were swollen to

Mr. Hill claimed there were shade-trees in this den. Mr. RICHARDSON, confirmed by numerous others, says:

numerous others, says:

There was not one branch or twig in the entire inclosure. In order to get any of those "trees" he speaks of, the soldiers dug into the earth 10 feet to secure little roots to cook mule-fiesh to est, to keep rom starving!!!

Mr. RICHARDSON's statements are confirmed

by D. T. CHANDLER, the Confederate Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, who submitted a report to the JEFF DAVIS Cabinet after inspecting the Andersonville prison-pen, and testified to its truth on the Winz trial. Among other things, he reported to the JEFF DAVIS Cabinet as follows :

ANDERSONVILLE, Jan. 5, 1864.—Colonel: Having,

fore it enters the prison, renders the water nearly unfit for use before it enters the prison. . . . . . . . . . . D. T. CHANDLER,

Assistant Adjutant and Inspector-General, As Gen. GARFIELD remarks : Here is an official exhibit of the manner in which the officer detailed by JEFF DAVIS chose the piace for health, and running water, and azreeable shade. He chose a piace of forest ground that had a miasmatic marsh in the heart of it and a small stream running through it; but the troops stationed outside of the stockade were allowed to defile its pure water before it could reach the stockade, and then, as if the year. tailed men to cut down every tree and shrub in the inclosure, leaving not a green leaf to show where the forest had been. And subsequently, when the burning sun of July was pouring down its flery heat upon the heads of these men, with but 6 square feet of ground to a man, a pitcous petition was made by the prisoners to Wirkern to allow these poor men to be detailed to go outside under guard and cut pine from the forest to make arbors under which they could shelter themselves, and they were answered, with all the leathsome brutailty of malignant hats, that they

A Confederate planter named Ambrosz SPENCEB, who resided near Andersonville,

Between the 1st and 16th of December, 1863, I want Between the lat and 15th of December, 1863, I went up to Andersonville with W. S. Winden and four or five other gentlemen, out of curiosity, to see how the prison was going to be laid out. . . I asked him if he was going to erect barracks or shelter of any kind. He replied that he was not; that the dammed Yankees who would be put in there would have no need of them. I asked him why he was cutting down and the trace and successful that they would have no all the trees, and suggested that they would prove a shelter to the prisoners from the heat of the sun at

col. CHANDLER subsequently made another eport to the Rebel Cabinet, in which he ecommended the removal of the monster Gen. WINDER, the commandant, in the fol-

equires me respectfully to recommend a change in he officer in command of the post, Brig.-Gén. J. H. safe-keeping) of the vast number of unfortunates placed under his control; some one who, at least, will not advocate deliberately and in cold blood the pro-priety of leaving them in their present condition until ion and boasting that he has never been inside of the

Assistant Adjutant and Inspector-Ge This report took its usual course of pas age from one official to another, until it reached JEFFERSON DAVIS. Did he remove the monster WINDER? Far from it. He made him Commissary-General of all the prisons and prisoners in the Confederacy. The Confederate Secretary of War had pro viously relieved WINDER of his command Did JEFFERSON DAVIS indorse this action! Far from it. He wrote on the back of it: 'This is unnecessary and uncalled for"!! Let us cite one more evidence. Dr. DRAPER is a calm, thoughtful historian, not a politician. He says in his "History of the Civil War "So atrocious is the crime perpetrated at Andersonville, that it is not for man to deal with it. None but God can justly measure its enormity; none but God can adequately

punish it."

This is the crime which Hill tried to jus tify; which Cox laughed and joked about; which induced CAULFIELD's remarkable forgetfulness; and which led CARTER HARRISON to rush into the arms of the man who sought to justify it. In the face of the overwhelming evidence, those who deprecate the pening of old sores, those who sentimentalize about forgetting the past, those who prate about the Centennial year, know that hey are talking twaddle. The bill of JEFFERSON DAVIS was chiefly responsible for amnesty embraces 749 Rebels, all of whom the people of the North are ready to forgive but one, and Mr. BLAIN and Mr. GARFIELD have given good reasons why the people of the North will never for give that infernal man. He was not only the abodiment of treason, the head of the Re bellion, but he was the author of the indescribable miseries inflicted upon 30,000 helpless prisoners. He was personally respons ble for the dreadful brutalities of And ville. He rewarded the infamous acts of WINDER by promotion and still greater power to torture and kill. Since the days of NEEO, conster than JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is to late to sentimentalize. The wretch is con fronted with history. It would be an unpardonable act of infamy to forgive him, even if he got down upon his knees and begge for it. There can be but one compensati for his action-trial by court-martial and death. WIRZ and WINDER were not the real nurderers at Andersonville. They were but cools. JEFFERSON DAVIS is the murderer, and to pardon him would be to insult the memo ries of the 13,644 victims who perished of survived his malice to drag out the weary years with broken constitutions and destroy

can go, but to clasp JEFF DAVIS to our bosom, to tender him full political privileges, and prepare the way for his return to the United States Senate, is asking a little too much

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

to the Editor of the Chicago Trabune:

Maron Crry, Ill., Jan. 18.—Will you republish th
imancial bill of last winter, known as the Resumption
ill? I cannot find a copy here, and all opposed to take particular pains to misrepresent it. They that the Legal-Tander act is repealed, and that sumption means redemption, and that the greenles will all be retired, and that we will have nothing ye have of the bill, and if all who are in favor of honest money would publish the bill it would soo bring about a better state of feeling over the country

respondent, we republish herewith the text of what is known as the Resumption bill of Jan. 19, 1875 :

amount of such fractional currency until the whose amount of such fractional currency outstanding shale be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of Sec. 3,524 of the Revises Statutes of the United States as provides for a charg of one sixth of 1 per centum for converting standary gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafte no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That Sec. 5,777 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of National Banking associations, be and is, hereby repealed, and each existing banking associations may increases fits circulating notes in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and radistribution of National-Bank currency smong the several States and Territories are hereby received, and whenever and soften as circulating notes that be insued to any such bank association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or a newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in access only of \$200,000,000 to the amount of \$0 per centum of the sum of National-Bank notes so issued to any such banking association, as aforesaid, and accordinue such redemption as such circulating notes and no more. And on and after the lat day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in com the United States notes and no more. And on and after the lat day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in com the United States legal-tender potes the outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States notes.

The meaning of this act, as far as it is re vealed by the text and its operation, is, first that the Secretary of the Treasury shall replace the fractional paper currency by silver coin. It is not believed, by those who have studied the subject most deeply, that it will be possible to keep this silver in circulation if it is put out before the appreciation of, th greenbacks to par, or nearly par. The Sec retary of the Treasury is understood to con sider the law mandatory, and has, in compliance with its provisions, begun to accumu late silver.

The second section removes the charge for coining bullion at the United States Mints and makes it free, as it is in England and

The third section removes the limitation of the National-Bank currency to \$354,000,000 repeals all provisions of law for the geo graphical distribution of National-Bank cur rency; provides that, whenever new issues of National-Bank notes are made, greenback of such new issues,—i. e., if \$1,000,000 of additional National-Bank notes be issued \$800,000 of legal-tenders shall be canceled but this retirement of greenbacks shall not proceed after the legal-tenders have been re duced in volume to \$300,000,000; it fixes Jan. 1, 1879, as the day on which the Secre tary of the Treasury is to resume specie-payments by redeeming in coin all legalpresented in sums of more than \$50; and finally, it authorizes the Secretary to get the gold needed for redeeming the greenbacks from the surplus revenues, if any there be and the residue from the sale of 4 or 41 per cent bonds, which must be sold at par for gold, which they cannot be, as 5 per cents only sell at par; and this requiren defeat the Secretary in carrying the Resumption act into effect, unless Congress enacts some amendment to the law.

The Director of the Mint in his last re port, stated that he had accumulated \$10,of the fractional currency. The operat the free-hanking clauses of the third section and of that for the retirement of legal-tend ers, had been as follows up to the 1st of No-

Net amount of decrease..... \$ 6,274,548

was not caused by the Resumption act, but by the act of June 20, 1874, which permitted any National Bank to retire all but \$45,000 of its circulation, which many of them have done. Under the final provisions of the Resumption act for getting gold by accumulat-ing surplus revenues and selling bonds, little has been done. The condition of the Treasury has been such that there have been virtually no surplus revenues. A large part of the last report of the Secretary is occupied with recommendations for new legislation to enable him to resume specie-payments at the date fixed by the Resumption act. The discussion of these plans would carry us beyond the purpose of the present article

Elmira prison-camp, denies every one of the charges made by Confederate Hill as to cruelty and bad treatment of prisoners. He as 16,000 prisoners there, who, as a rule, were better cared for and better fed than the Union troops in the field. Capt. DUMARS says : troops in the field. Capt. Dumars says:
All the barracks were comfortably beated during the cold weather, and all the prisoners were supplied with sufficient blankers and clothing to keep them warm. The barracks were rept clean and the grounds were regularly and thoroughly policed each day.
The rations consisted of fresh and hard bread, fresh and salt meet, pork and beans, potatoes, onions, soup, etc., and those who helped in potteing the grounds, eracting barracks, or worked in the bakery or cookrooms, were allowed extra rations and coffee. All who did work of any kind were allowed a stated sum such day, which they got credit for on the sutter's books, and used up in buying such articles as they desired. Thesesands of doiant's worth of goods of all kinds were

seed of to the prisoners in this way by the sutler, disposed of to the prisoners in this way by the states, and at fair prices, too. They, too, were allowed to make wooden fans, guita-percha rings, and other articles, which they sent out of camp and sold, neiting many of them handsome returns. Besides, they were constantly in receipt of money, clothing, provisions, etc., from their friends at home, which they were al-

Thus, one after the other, BEN HILL's infamous charges are hurled back upon him. Not only have the horrors of Andersonville established, even from Confederate sources, but every one of his charges of cruelty to Rebel prisoners in the North have been refuted from official sources. In view of this fact, was not our impulsive CARTER !
little hasty in rushing into Hnl's embrace

SO-CALLED FARMERS CONVENTION AND THE CURRENCY.

In the procession of the seasons, there is nothing more certain than the assembling of Mr. S. M. Sarra, W. M. Hooron, and a few other decayed politicians, and the holding by them at Bloomington of what they style a Convention of farmers and workingmen, in which plans for the government of man kind and the amelioration of the condition of the human family are prepared and published. The latest of these Conventions was held a few days ago, as usual, at Blooming-ton, and among the other proceedings was the adoption of a series of resolutions and a the adoption of a series of res memorial to Congress embodying a plan for reforming the national finances. Of course there is nothing new in all this; the Conrention and the plan of finances, and Messrs. S. M. SMITH and W. M. HOOTON, and al that, are familiar to the people of Illinois, and the criticism we propose to make is bu a repetition of what has been said on numeron previous occasions. The Convention of two score persons "demanded" the withdrawa of the National-Bank circulation, and the substitution therefor of national notes, made legal-tender for all purposes, except principal and interest on the public debt, and inter changeable for bonds bearing 8 per cent in terest in gold. They also adopted a memorial to Congress, which recited that the whol country was "being ruined by the financial system now in force," and, therefore, Conress is asked to repeal the Resumption act, to issue in place of the National-Bank notes legal-tender Government notes, interchange able, etc., which paper money shall be re-ceivable for "all Government dues," and be applied to the immediate redemption of all bonds heretofore issued and now payable which by their terms are not payable in gold. The "Convention" has not improved i knowledge of or respect for law or facts, and both are as coolly ignored in the foregoing

memorial as if there were no legal or mora objections in the way. We are prepared to admit that the prese financial system is fast bringing the country to ruin, and that, unless there be a change by legislation, one will be wrought by the break ing down of that system and a general an national bankruptcy. But the "Farmers' (?) Convention" propose to remedy the evils of the present system by increasing them and making them perpetual. The evil of our finances is, that our legal and actual standard of values do not agree, and that there is no tween them. The paper dollar is not only depreciated, but the depreciation fluctuates from day to day. SMITH, HOOTON & Co. ask Congress to double and perpetuate that cur-rency, and to make its depreciation greater alaring the currency to be irredeen

The proposition is to issue a total of about \$770,000,000 of paper dollars and make them legal-tenders in payment of all dues to the Government, duties on imports included, and that these notes may be funded in 3 per cent bonds,—interest payable in gold, and principal in currency. The effect of increasing the irredeemable currency from \$420,000,000 to \$770,000,000 or is considered by them an advisable one, because it will reduce the value of the paper, and make money "cheap." vision is made for redemption of the curmament irredeemability is intended and posed; no regard is shown for inevitable fluctuations, no matter how riolent, nor for depreciation, however great.

The scheme proposes payment of duties on imports in greenbacks, but makes no provision for obtaining the gold with which to pay the interest on the debt or payments into the sinking fund. We assume, in charity, that the persons who run these convention are not aware that the United States Govern ment is under pledges with the public credit ors, that (with the exception of a temporary loan in 1863 of \$50,000,000) the issue of legal-tender notes should never exceed \$400, 000,000, and that the act of February, 1862 authorizing the issue of 5-20 bonds, stipulated that all duties on imports should be paid in coin, and that the coin thus received should be "set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: 1. To the payment in coin of the bonds and notes of the United States. 2. To the purchase or payment of 1 per cent of the entire debt of the United States to be made within each year.' 3. The residue to be paid into the Treasury. Under the requirements of this act, about \$135,000,000 of coin, collected from customs, are required annually. That is the contract made with the public creditors, and all the bonds of the United States ex pressly stipulate that the interest is payable in coin. Our pseudo-"farmers," if they know of this contract, suggest no way in which the coin to make these payments is to be obtained. They leave it to be inferred that the contract is to be disregarded or repudiated. or that the Government is to purchase that amount of gold annually. The currency bond proposed to be issued drawing 3 per cent in gold will be worth more than the currency; the latter will necessarily find its way nto the bonds for sake of the interest. As suming that only \$700,000,000 would be thus bonded, the Government would have \$21,000,000 of gold added to its annual payment for interest, making a total of interest of \$156,000,000, which would have to be purchased with greenbacks, which would be worth from 50 to 75 cents on the dollar, and which greenbacks would immediately go back into bonds bearing 3 per cent interest in gold. The plan of the "Farmers" is admirably devised to add from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually to the interest payment to \$750,000,000 to the principal of the public

The "Farmers" propose that the Treasury shall use the greenbacks to pay off the debt represented by bonds whose principal is not required to be paid in coin. With the exception of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads, which will not be due until after 1894, there are no outstanding bonds of the United States which have not been distinctly

opinion that the Convention which proposed this memorial to Congress acted in ig of the facts and of the law, and we are con firmed in this opinion because it voted special himself as the "author" of the memorial. But the farmers of Illinois and of the have long since cut loose from S. M. SMITH, HOOTON & Co., and take no stock in their visionary schemes and ignorant plans to perpetuate the abomination and fraud of a depreciated, fluctuating, and irre-

The Turkish Ambassador at Paris is evidently not afflicted with that gravity said to be characteristic of Orientals, if we may judge anything from the following note, which he has recently printed:

which he has recently printed:

Pars, Dec. 30, 1875.—A sensible fall having for some days occurred in the quotations of Turkish funds, the Imperial Government has been forced to seek the cause of it. It results from the information collected that shis depreciation proceeds from rumors spread through ill-will, according to which the January coupons would not be paid. These rumors are entirely incorrect. A former communication had already contradicted them, but in view of their peristency the Ottoman Embasy declares afresh, by order of the Sublime Ports, that the said rumors are

The note is only humorous from the Turkish point of view. The creditors are complaining, not that the Turkish funds have been falling for several days, but for several months, growing out of the fact that the Grand Vizier has reduced about 50 per cent the interest paid by the Ports. The holders of Turkish bonds cannot extract any humor out of the situation.

#### THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANICA.

No description of the immense work which has been undertaken by the projectors of this new Encyclopedia—the revised edition really deserves to be called new—can lead to a prope appreciation of its magnitude. We must refer all readers specially interested in the subject to the volumes themselves, of which three has already appeared. The first volume—A to A N A—has been noticed in THE TRIBUSE; the sec-

A—has been noticed in The Tribure; the second—A N A to A T H—and the third—A T H to B O I—are now at hand. The second volume contains the following notable articles:

"Anchor," Thomas Marley; "Angel," Prof. W. Robertson Smith; "Animal Kingdom, Prof. Hurley; "Anthropiogy," Dr. E. B. Taylor; "Apa," Prof. St. George Mivar; "Archaeology" (prehistorie), Prof. Daniel Wilson; "Archaeology" (prehistorie), A. Stuart Murray; "Archaeology "(prehistorie), A. Stuart Murray; "Archaeology "(prehistorie), Thad Street: "Aristophares," B. C. Jebb; "Aristotle," Sir Alexander Grant; "Arius and Athanastus," the Rev. Principal Talloch; "Art," Prof. Sydney Colvin; "Aryan," Prof. Mar Muller; "Astronomy," Bichard A. Proctor.

Tha third volume has the following arrons

The third volume has the following among

The third volume has the following among other important contributions:

"Athens," the Rev. E. L. Ricks; "Atlantic" and "Baitic," Dr. W. B. Carpenter; "Atom," Clerk Maxwell; "Augustine," Principal Tulloch; "Banting," L. H. Courthey (one of the principal leader-writers on the 1 traes); "Battle," Col. Chesney; "Basumonit and Fletcher," A C'Swinburne; "Beethoven" and "Boo-cacclo," P. Hueffer; "Balls," H. R. Haweis; "Bantley," the Rev. M. Pattison; "Bible," Prof. Reversion Smith; "Biology," Prof. Huxley and W. T. T. Dyer.

The above lists of writers, incomplete as they are, embrace many of the leading names in English literature; and they show that the publish-

lish literature; and they show that the publish ers of the Encyclopædia have wanted neither the discretion nor the means to engage competent hands for each special kind of work that they required to have done. If the volumes yet to be issued show the same exact method and liberal expenditure of money, the completed work will be a monument to the industry and the wisdom sources; and the names of the persons con sected with it will not gain their least distinct ion from their honorable association with each other. The Chicago agents of the Encyclo

The New York Herald says Gen. Sheridan is n the Indian Territory. He is to Chicago. Reverdy Johnson arrived in New York from Liverpool Wednesday. Sothern is now on the cean coming west.

The Parisian critics are beginning to say un kind things of Schneider, the divine Duchees.

President Steams, of Amherst College, thinks the present system of education is injurious to the memory, the chief fault being the multiplic-

Francisque Savesy, the noted theatrical critic of Paris, has delivered a lecture on Taine's new ok. He fears that, in the next volume, M. Taine will take a hopeless view of the results of The Baltimore American observes that nearly

every prominent journalist in this country is an exceptionally good and large-bearted man. All those who are not prominent will please under-

The estate of Timothy Kirby, Donn Piatt's father-in-law, is estimated to be worth \$400.000, instead of \$1,500,000 as previously reported. The "adopted" children are not extravagantly The New Orleans Republican informs mothers that they can keep little boys from wearing out the knees of their pants by a simple measure of

precaution. They can let the horse-cars run over the little boys, or they can give the pants Henry Varley, the revivalist whose death has Henry varies, the revivales whose dead and just been announced, was in early life a butcher. He thrived in business and in spiritual growth, and eventually became paster of the Baptist Chapel, Deumort Hill, London, built mainly by

ands contributed by himself and relatives. A correspondent from Milan says that because Milanese lady will not walk the streets unac-

a minaces say will not wait the streets unac-companied by a near relative, and because cer-tain American girls, while studying music in that city, are indiscreet in their manners, an American lady can never be free from insulting approach by Italian gentlemen.

The London Academy refers in terms of the highest praise to a dissertation on 187th Minters highest praise to a dissertation on "The History and Development of the English Verb," published last year by Emil Schwertferger, a student of Cornell University, barely 16 years of age. It says: "The result is one of which a veteran philologist need not be ashamed."

Gen. Lew Wallace's success as a soldier, a polisuccess in any one direction is not enough to marvel at; and we suspect the editor of the Sun

instrumental in calling attention to a bust of Milton which has been stowed away at Christ taken when Milton was about 43 years of age. It is perhaps the best likeness of the poet extant. Prof. Masson considers it a genuine disovery of great value. Mr. Charles Lynde, of New York, has offered a

Mr. Charles Lynde, of New York, has offered a donation of \$5,000 to Princeton College to atimulate college-debating. The money might be much better devoted to the establishment of a class in dancing. College debating encourages hasty thinking and conceit, whereas the walts only affects the heels, disseminating idiocy in the least vulnerable part.

cidedly not. Miss Kellogg is doing also work in a higher field than opera bonfa. The New York correspondent of the Journal refers young business men of the so

Theodore Tilton rashly became responsible to the statement that there were wines and lique in the car which conveyed the body of Yos-Prodent Wilson from New York to Boston, and a body drank freely. The Com have been, indeed, an insult to the dead if his bibbing had been permitted over the remains one of the most distinguished temperature at

Palmer House—E. W. Soot, New York; G. L. Palmer House—E. W. Soot, New York; G. L. Palmer, Massachusetts; W. P. Pierce, Boston; G. Briggs, Grand Rapids; Chauncey Doyle, R. Lee, L. mil, Louisville; Robert Mitchell, Montreal; J. L. mil, Louisville; Robert Mitchell, Montreal; J. L. Wickier, Atlanta, G. .. Opportune George Skinner, General Superblander, R. L. & St. L. R. R.; the Hon. E. W. Ensign, Bassamuel Schock, General Superblander, R. L. & St. L. R. R.; the Hon. E. W. Ensign, Bassamuel Schock, General Superblander, R. R. R.; W. G. Swan, St. Paul; W. Wright, D. O'Dell, New York; the Hon. Richard Bassam, D. O'Dell, New York; the Hon. Richard Bassam, Paul; B. C. Card, U. S. Army; Gen. H. B. Springfield; L. M. Miller, Clevaland; J. d. Boston; S. A. Haines, New York; A. R. Stone, Land; A. W. Witte, Salt Lake. .. Trement House

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

Since Senators Sharon and Jones still shall be themselves from their places in the Senate its uspected that the Bank of California has m

A private letter from Washington to the Ca cinnati Commercial says: "Banks made a say favorable impression upon the House. White said didn't amount to anything, but his many The New York Tribune, without much an

The New York Tribens, without much anha-ity, says there is a general objection to sail-on Congressmen to serve as delegates in the E-tional Republican Convention. Blains is start with Republican Congressmen.

The Indianapolis Journal (Secator Morian organ) says the nomination of Mr. Pish for the Presidency by Harper's Weekly is "the trocks joke of the season." "Let us laugh," add to Journal. On which side of the mouth? A New Orleans man wants William Orton A New Orleans man wants william Ortes, it the Western Union Telegraph Company, for Pro-ident, and pays him no end of compliments in ability and integrity. "All without exceeding the truth, either," adds the Springfield Resi-

ican. Orton is in a position to Mr. Charles Nordboff's book, letters from the South to the New York Breil is dedicated to President Grant. The authors sumes that, if the President had been able give as much attention to Southe 1874-'5 as he did in 1965, his South

halled statement that seventeen out of the four heard from are in favor of an ungle delegation to the National Republican Co tion. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser ledges of any desc

President Eliot, of Harvard College, is as a vocate of compulsory elamentary educatios, and of an enforced reading and writing ten for the ballot, "because, although education alone will not preserve free institutions, diffused elementary education is one of the essential co of the formation of that sound nation acter upon which the safety of our pelis

The World says that the editor of the Class na'i Enquirer refuses to publish advertisement for goldfish though greenbacks may be offerd in pay for them. We believe it is the custon of the Enquirer to publish advertisements for sell-ing, and the tender of greenbacks in the case of ferred to was doubtless resented as an elieus at bribery. The goldfish in his native elemin is a beautiful similitude of watered currency.

The selection of Cincinnati gives great salefaction to the Indianapolis Journal. Mr. Mo-ton's friends at Washington also profess to delighted. Indeed, they claim that Mr. Mories did it all himself, with his carpet-baggers and his little proxies. But they have a well-demoped sense of Bristow notwithstands wish be were "further,"—geographicall as figuratively. Kentnohy lies "quits

The last attack on Gen. Schenck comes from Harper's Weekly, which says it has hitherto as frained from commenting on the Emma Has scandal because the facts were so imperious known. It now regards the publication of the original contract between Gen. Schenet and H. Trenor W. Park, together with the facts bodied in Mr. Beverdy Johnson's letter, as estituting a sufficient reason for holding the Gen. Schenek is at least guilty of an indicatellia sufficiently grave to authorize and require in recall.

There is nothing statesmanlike in the limb There is nothing statesmanlike in the lists speech of acceptance by Senator-elect Bed, apported in yesterday's paper. There is something indelicate in his allusion to the Senatorial averas as "a race" and "a struggle." Bed as openly charged, in the canvass immediately proceding his election, with having used may freely to procure his election. He is an exessingly dangerous man,—an original and uncorpromising advocate of State Rights, and a willing instrument in the hands of the tobscorpt whisky merchants of Kentucky. The truth about Eustis, the S

Senators to satisfy their private preference.
Senators to satisfy their private preference.
Pinchback has been excluded because he has the misfortune to be married to a black with whom the wives of the honorable walls with whom the wives of the honorable walls. with whom the wives of the honorable who Senators decline to associate. It has been an gested that all cause for doubt would be removed ed if Pinchback should kill his wife, ges a vorce, or marry another woman without

The editorial space of the Milwaukee not employed in defending the Mile Whisky Ling is chiefly devoted to abuse Hon. E. B. Washburns. The Milwaukes consin takes a different view of that gent

and speaks of him as follows:

The name of the American Ambassa assuming a significant political impor-proach the National Convention, Se much better devoted to the establishment of a class in dancing. College debating encourages hasty thinking and conceit, whereas the walts only affects the heels, disseminating idicey in the least vulnerable part.

A correspondent writes to the Boston Globe on the subject of "Referm in Opera Bonffe." He thinks the field is too rich to be left only to careless or wicked cultivators. "How sice it would be," continues the correspondent, "if Miss Kellogg could be persuaded to relax from her predery enough to edit anew some lively opera bouffe and then sing it to the world. True, alto might have to descend a step from her high estate of maidealy decorum, but would not the sacrifice be a worthy and?" We should say deviced disconlent and users, and a samifice, at least, as a man continue of haris, and we came to the competition with the field is for the residency, and we implicitly the most exalted position. We regret that the feel on the title country that he does not care to be a didate for the Presidency, and we implicitly to the most carefully satisfied his ambition, at least, as a sum can be a second of the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say device the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say device the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say device the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say device the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say device the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say device the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say device the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say device the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say devocate the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say devocate the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say devocate the sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say devocate the sacrifice be sacrificed his ambition, at least, and a sacrifice be a worthy and ?" We should say devocate the sacrifice be sacrificed his sample of the sacrifice say the sacrifice say the sacrification of the sacrifice say the sacrification of the sacrification of the

### WASHINGTON.

The House Military Committee Considering the Status of the Army.

Hancock's Bill for the Transfe the Indian Bureau Approved.

A Bill Appropriating \$3,000 for Levees to Be Reported.

Proposition to Drop Many Articles fro

the Internal Tax List.

The Departmental Expenditures Con tee Catechise Secretary Fish.

Eulogies on the Late Vice-Pre dent Wilson in Both Houses.

The Present Onslaught Treasuryward Loyal Sufferers in the "Late

THE ARMY.

STILL BEFORE THE SOURS MILITARY COMM
Special Dissolts to The Chicago Pribuna.

WARRINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The House Mil tary Committee, at its meeting this morn disposed only of some naimportant bills some general questions affecting the statu the army, which have been referred to it in form of bills or resolutions. Sever committees which had been appoi ons. Several of th committees which had been appointed to special inquiries were ready to report, but thought better to spend the time to-day in arra-ing at a general understanding in regard to it business of the Committee, in order that might be transacted more intelligently and mo subjects informally talled any of army or proposed reduction in the pay of army or proposed reduction in the pay of army of the general sentiment of the Commit day, although no vote was taken, seemble against it. Members of the Committee that it will no doubt be strongly in favoroviding work for ride officers, if such are, and perhaps of reducing the compete of those not on duty, but they believe the ent pay is some too great for officers in service with their commands. In the same nection the Committee will at an early day up the consideration of Hancock's bill to yield for the Transfers of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department of the Committee only a day or two a several members who have already give attention to its provisions will probably amendments, although the majority of

strentin to fis provisions will probably a mendments, although the majority of Committee is without doubt strongly in fa-the general proposition. Mr. Hancock's bit more carefully drawn than that contemplating

the general proposition.

In the proposition of the

had they been given an opp COMMITTEE WORK

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribun ASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Vic pressed by members of the Committee on and Means indicate a disposition to redu Internal tax on many articles. It is very go

will be repealed. There is also a disposition simplify the schedule of internal taxes by droping many articles. There are also some ineations of a determination to re-enact the duty \$1 a harrel on petroleum. The Democre say that to be consistent they must redu laxes as well as expenses, and wish at the satime to readjust the articles subject to tax much as possible.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Blate Department are going to work with a go deal of zeal in a direction which gives prom of praiseworthy results. The State Department is probably the best managed of any of the I partments at Washington, and yet there abuses which ought to have been swept as years ago. One of the evils of the foreign a vice is the system of Dispatch Agents, whose fice is almost entirely ornamental, and whe duties have been in some cases the send thome of kid gloves, laces, and ribbons, the evading the Customs laws. This is one of things the Committee intend to look into. letter has already been prepared by Steag Chairmin of the Committee, asking the Secretary of State a statement of the penses of the vanious Dispatch Agents, name Radeliff Baldwin, New York; Jonathan Amo Boston; B. F. Stevens, London; Thomas Tlor, Havre; and Edward Robinson, Hambu for the vear ending June 30, 1875. The let also calls for the several items of their expensed them. Careful inquiry discovers the fact the Dispatch Agents are about \$15,000 a year, and his bill for page amounts to from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year. Another branch of inquiry of the Committee is any requiring a separation of \$20,000 is paid to the Barbary persuited the Thomas in London, besides his sale are about \$25,000 a year, and his bill for page amounts to from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year. Another branch of inquiry of the Commit will be the manner in which the annual apprination of \$20,000 is paid to the Barbary persuited the English of the Committee is anxious to know witnest etipulation exist, if any, requiring a expenditure, and whether the Government the United States is under

the United States is under the necessity of a timing this appropriation.

STILL ANOTHER SUBJECT

embraced in Stenger's letter to Secretary F is whether any persons have, since March, it been appointed and received pay and emolum of office, and resigned before entering out densharge of their duties. Names are required together with the amount received by each of a case of note which has failen to the attent of the Committee occurred several years ago which a Tennessee gentleman was appointed a foreign mission, and resigned a year af wards without leaving the country.

THE SOUTHERM TRANSMER ANDRESS ANDRESS are improving their time. The Committee Leves of the Mississippi has agreed un mously to report in favor of a bill giving \$5,6

Levees of the Mississippi has agreed un monsity to report in favor of a bill giving \$3.0 100 for the building and maintenance of leve The amount will be distributed as follows: Louisians, \$700,000; Mississippi, \$500,0 Arkanss, \$700,000; and Missouri, \$500,000. There is a new movement here for the rem al of Peass, Postmaster at Vicksburg, the As nean being very anxious to get this mark of President's favor to strengthen them in Mis-sippi and acep them at the head of the Rep lean party.

he pending discussion in the Senate
he pending discussion in the Senate
tion of the twenty-second joint rule render
innecessary to press Morton's bill at presthe Committee subsequantly took up Mr. Jon's resolution providing for the investigate
the late Mississippi election. Quite
the late Mississippi election. Quite is dississippi election.

Iscussion of a somewhat gurred, and considerable of resolution was developed.

District of Columns.

hy not. Miss Kellogg is doing admirable in a higher field than opera boulfa. in a higher field than opera boulfa. See New York correspondent of the Boston as New York correspondent of the Boston.

Tilton rashly became responding that there were wines and l

this council.

Hotel Arrivals.

House—E. W. Soott, New York; G. L.

Massachusetts; W. P. Pierce, Boston; G. G.

Grand Sapids; Chauncey Doyle, St. Loch; G.

J. Louisville; Robert Mitchell, Montreal; J. H.

a. Youngstown, O.; S. R. McConnell Burlington,

Milliam Piankinton, Milwauke; H. O. Harling,

delphia; J. H. Wichi er. Atlants, Ga. Grand

Jo-George Skinner, General Superintendent R.

J. S.; L. R.; the Hon, E. W. Engin, Burlalo;

and Schock, General Superintendent M. H. & G.

and Schock, General Superintendent M. H. & G.

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Enquirer to publish advertisements for noth-, and the tender of greenbacks in the case re-red to was doubtless resented as an attempt bribery. The goldfish in his native element beautiful similitude of watered currency.

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The truth about Eustis, the Senator-elect m Louisians, appears to be that he is socially

the truth about Eustis, the Senator-elect m Louisians, appears to be that he is socially agreeable man, and would be readily admitted a seat in the Senate if it were possible for actors to satisfy their private preferences, subback has been excluded because he has misfortune to be married to a black wife, he whom the wives of the honorable white, actors decling to associate. It has been suggested that all cause for doubt would be removed. if Pinchback should kill his wife, get a di-ce, or marry another woman without a

he editorial space of the Milwaukee Sentined employed in defending the Milwaukee isky ling is chiefly devoted to abusing the n. E. B. Washburne. The Milwaukee Wis-sin takes a different view of that gentleman,

sin takes a different view of that gentieman, speaks of him as follows:

be name of the American Ambassador at Peris is using a significant political importance as we apose the National Convention. He is an house ightforward, true man, who must command we from every one whom he meets. He is an usuarable enemy of corrigition and extravagance in y form, and is as thoroughly Republican in all hincis as a man can be. We had occasion to see a deal of E. B. Washburne during the siege and the incis as a man can be. We had occasion to see a deal of E. B. Washburne during the siege and the mune of Paris, and we came to the conclusion he is one of the few public men of the United as who rigidly preserve the primitive virtues in most exalted position. We regret that the Sentina his has really less trickery in his composition any public man we have ever mgt. He has writted this country that he does not care to be a cancel for the Presidency, and we implicitly believe, for his duties as the Ambassador of a great in the most charming Capital in the world, if it are fully satisfied his ambition, at least, has not satisfied the ambition, at least, has so said this part had a said the same that a said the same that the said the said

#### WASHINGTON.

The House Military Committee Considering the Status of the Army.

Hancock's Bill for the Transfer of the Indian Bureau Approved.

A Bill Appropriating \$3,000,000 for Levees to Be Reported.

Proposition to Drop Many Articles from

the Internal Tax List. The Departmental Expenditures Com-

mittee Catechise Secretary Fish. Eulogies on the Late Vice-President Wilson in Both

Houses.

The Present Onslaught Treasuryward of Loyal Sufferers in the "Late Wah."

THE ARMY.

FIL REPORT THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The House Milltary Committee, at its meeting this morning, disposed only of some unimportant bills and some general questions affecting the status of the army, which have been referred to it in the form of bills or resolutions. Several of the sub-committees which had been appointed to make special inquiries were ready to report, but it was thought better to spend the time to-day in arriving at a general understanding in regard to the business of the Committee, in order that it wish to the property of the committee of the committe might be transacted more intelligently and more might be transacted more intelligently and more expeditionally at subsequent meetings. Among the subjects informally talked over to-day was the proposed reduction in the pay of army officers. The general sentiment of the Committee to-day, although no vote was taken, seemed to be against it. Members of the Committee say that it will no doubt be strongly in favor of providing work for idle officers, if such there are, and perhaps of reducing the compensation of those not on duty, but they believe the present pay is none too great for officers in active service with their commands. In the same commetting the Committee will at an early day take up the censideration of Hancock's bill to provide for the

up the censideration of Hanoock's bill to provide for the

TRANSPERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

from the Interior to the War Department. A

printed copy of this bill was laid upon the table
of the Committee only a day or two ago, and
several members who have already given some
attention to its provisions will probably suggest
amendments, although the majority of the
Committee is without doubt strongly in favor of
the general proposition. Mr. Hanoock's bill is
more carefully drawn than that contemplating

A SINTIAE OBJECT

which has been referred to the Committee on
Indian Affairs. Besides transferring the control
of all matters pertaining to Indians to the Secretary of War, with all the funds, accounts, records, and papers, and the supervisory and appellate powers now possessed by the Secretary of the Interior, it apportions

COMMITTEE WORK

INTERNAL TAXES.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
AMERICOTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The views ex-Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Wannivorox, D. C., Jan. 21.—The views expressed by members of the Committee on Ways and Mesos indicate a disposition to reduce the titlernal tax on many articles. It is very generally admitted that the two-cent check-stamp tax will be repealed. There is also a disposition to simplify the schedule of internal taxes by droping the committee withdrew.

INTERNAL TAXES.

measure, but the building of a railroad across the continent by the route proposed was a work of great importance, particularly as it afforded a competing line to the road now in existence, and would secure to the country cheaper rates. He did not know what i Congress would do, but he hoped the road would be built.

Mr. Thompson then presented the President with a handsomely engrossed copy of the resolutions, and a printed copy of the proceedings, when the Committees withdrew.

will be repealed. There is also a disposition to simplify the schedule of internal taxes by dropping many articles. There are also some indications of a determination to re-enact the duty of \$1\$ a barrel on petroleum. The Democrats may that to be consistent they must reduce lates as well as expenses, and wish at the same time to readjust the articles subject to tax as much as possible.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department are going to work with a good deal of zeal in a direction which gives promise of praiseworthy results. The State Department is probably the best managed of any of the Departments at Washington, and yet there are abuses which ought to have been swept away years ago. One of the evils of the foreign service is the system of Dispatch Agents, whose office is almost entirely ornamental, and whose duties have been in some cases the sending home of kid gloves, laces, and rabbons, thus evading the Customs laws. This is one of the things the Committee intend to look into. A letter has already been prepared by Stenger. Chairman of the Committee, asking of the Secretary of State a statement of the expenses of the various Dispatch Agents, namely: Radeliff Baldwin, New York; Jonathan Amory, Boston; B. F. Stevens, London; Thomas Taylor, Havre; and Edward Robinson, Hamburg, for the year ending June 30, 1875. The letter also calls for the several items of their expenses and the act of Congress making appropriations therefor, together with the number of letters dispatched, and the amount of postage paid on them. Careful inquiry discovers the fact that the Dispatch Agents are

Levent and the summan of postage paid on them. Careful inquiry discovers the fact that the Dispatch Agents are

Levent and the summan of postage paid on them careful inquiry discovers the fact that the Dispatch Agents are and is bill for postage amounts to from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year. Another branch of inquiry of the Committee will be the manner in which the annual appropriation of \$20,000 is paid to the Barbary

the United States is under the necessity of continuing this appropriation.

STILL ANOTHER SUBJECT

embraced in Stenger's letter to Secretary Fish is whether any persons have, since March, 1869, been appointed and received pay and emolument at office, and resigned before entering on the discharge of their duties. Names are required, logether with the amount received by each one. A case of note which has fallen to the attention of the Committee occurred several years ago, in which a Tennessee gentleman was appointed to a foreign mission, and rosigned a year afterwards without leaving the country.

THE SOUTHERN TREASURY RAIDERS

a foreign mission, and resigned a year afterwards without leaving the county.

THE SOUTHERN TREASURY RAIDERS

ITE improving their time. The Committee on Levees of the Mississippi has agreed unanimously to report in favor of a bill giving \$3,000,-100 for the building and maintenance of levees. The amount will be distributed as follows: To Louisiana, \$1,500,000; Mississippi, \$500,000; Arkansa, \$700,000; and Missouri, \$300,000.

There is a new movement here for the removal of Peace, Postmaster at Vioksburg, the Ames nee being very anxious to get this mark of the President's favor to strengthen them in Mississippi and keep them at the head of the Republican party.

[To the Associated Press.]

ppi and keep them at the head of the Republican party.

[To the Associated Press.]

COUNTING THE VOTES.

WARRINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day foundated Morton's bill to provide for counting the votes for President and Vice-President. No conclusion was reached, but the opinion of a hajority of the Committee seemed to be that he pending discussion in the Sanate on the abotton of the twenty-second joint rule renders it innacessary to press Morton's bill at present. The Committee subsequently took up Mr. Morton's resolution providing for the investigation of the late Mississippi election. Quite a long-political discussion of a somewhat general charton's resolution was developed.

Petrantor of COLUBMA.

The House Committee on Appropriations has the long of the late Mississippi and considerable oppositions to be presented and considerable oppositions has the Mosse Committee on Appropriations has

bill appropriating \$222,797 to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, upon the ground that Congress is bound to the extent only that the interest shall be paid, and that as \$500,000 of the sum appropriated remains in the District Treasury, a part of this should be ap-piled to the payment of the interest, and that hereafter the interest should be paid from the District current receipts.

District current receipts.

THE BREWERS.

The Committee on Ways and Means gave a hearing this morning to a deputation from the United States Brewers' Association, in favor of the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Kehr (hio.) to abolish the rule of the Internal Revenue Department which fixes 2½ bushes of malt as the maximum quantity allowed for the production of a 31-gailon barrel of beer or ale, and make assessments where the brewers' returns show an excess of mait over the quantity of beer produced. Officers from the Internal Revenue Department were present, and assented to the proposition of the brewers.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BULOGIES ON THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Indune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The entire day in the Senate and House was spent in sulogies on the late Vice-President Wilson, Ten or twelve orations were delivered in each, all of about the usual calibre. The Senate chamber was heavily draped, and above the chair of the presiding officer was a large portrait of the dead Vice-President. The most notable speeches in

was heavily draped, and above the chair of the presiding officer was a large portrait of the dead Vice-President. The most notable speeches in the Senate were those of Ingalis, Hamlin, Stevenson, and Anthony, and in the House of Banka, Regan, and J. Proctor Knott.

Jones, of Kenucky, at the close of Blaine's speech on amnesty, and while the confusion attending it was at its height, came down near the desk and asked permission to print some remarks. No one objecting, he obtained leave. His speech now appears in the record, and is one of the bitterest delivered. He sulogized those who fought with Davis against the Union, though partially admisting their mistakes. He declares that inhumabities unworthy of earth were practiced in Northern prisons, and that men ou the floor could prove it from the relation of personal experience if allowed, and closed with a glowing sulogism of Jefferson Davis.

The testimony placed before the Grand Jury in Parkman & Brooks' cotton case shows that ex-Secretary Richardson indoresed on the claim the following words: 'Respectfully referred to the First Auditor declined to pass it, on the ground that it was fraudulent. It was then taken out of his hands and carried to Assistant Secretary Sawyer, and in some way, not absolutely accertained the word examination was erased and words' for approval" inserted. Mr. Richardson is not quite clear whether this was by his direction or not, or whether it was forged. SPEARS FOR ITSELF.

A recent order which was made by the House for the printing of a certain document, well illustrates the shallow hypocrisy of the Democratic pretousions of economic reform. A volume, very respectable in size, has just come from the Government Printer, which contains only the testimony and argument in favor of paying a soldier for clothes burned at Fort Leavenworth. The total value of the clothes was \$12. The printing of the book cost a large sum, vastly more than the amount of the claim.

[70 the Associate Press.]

BOOMS STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, D. G., Jan. 21.—A number of bids bearing the impress of a frandulent stamp

bids bearing the impress of a fraudulent stamp have been discovered in the Post-Office Depart-ment to-day, over 100 having been so recog-nized by the eograver of the original stamp and other experts. The tids so found are mainly in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

other experts. The tide so found are mainly in Texas, Arkausss, and Louisians.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

The Memorial Committee appointed by the recent Railroad Contention held in St. Louis, waited upon President Grant this afternoon. The Committee was represented by the following gentlemen: The Hon, R.W. Thompson. Indiana; the Hon. Staaley Matthews, Ohio; the Hon. J. H. Kennard, Louisiana; col. William Johtson, North Carolina; D. Felsenheld, California; the Hon. A. C. Clopton, Texas; the Hon. C. K. Marshall, Mississippi; and Mr. D. H. Meadam, St. Louis, representing Col. Broadhead, Chairman of the Committee, who was unavoidably absent. Mr. Thompson addressed the President on behalf of the Committee. Referring to the recent convention field in aid of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, by whose direction the Committee appeared to present an account of the action of that body. He briefly reviewed the facts that gave the enterprise a national importance apart from the interest of any particular section, and especially in reference to the development of the interior of the continent.

The President replied that he had seen the proceedings of the Convention, and as the matter was in the hands of Congress he did not desire to express any opinion upon the rending measure, but the building of a railroad across

THE TARIFF.

PREPARING A SURPRISE.

Dispatch to St. Louis Giobe-Demo WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 20.—It is understoon the Ways and Means Committee are preparing a great surprise for the country, and that within the present month, there will be sprung upon the House a tariff bill radical in its changes. The free-list is to be increased, the tax on tea and coffee restored, the customs revenue to be collected from articles on which a specific duty can be imposed, and the complicated workings of the tariff system abolished. With these changes it is said the revenue force of officials can be largely reduced, the opportunities for smuggling and evading duties very much diminished, and the cost of collecting the revenue cut down in every direction. The Western Democrats favor the revival of the income tax to offset the tax on tea and coffee, but it is not believed such a recommendation will be adopted.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—In his opening prayer this morning Chaplain Sunderland, after invoking the blessings of Divine Providence upon the nation, said: "As thy servants here assemble this day to remember him who so lately presided in this Chamber, we beseech Thee, let Thy heavenly assurance fall upon them as is

did upon him." tid upon him."

BILLS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of Stanley Matthews, and a Committee of the National Railroad Convention recently held in St. Louis, setting forth the advantages of certain thor-oughfares, and asking aid for the Southern Pacific

oughfares, and saking aid for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Sharman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. Placed on the calendar,

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the army. Referred.

Mr. Sharman submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to prevent the publication of documents of no practical value. Agreed to.

Mr. Fredinghuysen moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

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Mr. Strelinghuysen doved the Wilson, and delivered a graceful sulogy, which he closed by offering the usual resolutions of respect.

Eulogies were also delivered by Messrs. Hamlin, Ingalls, Bogy, and Anthony.

MEUSE.

attantion to the fact that, under the existing law, this Judge was not compalled either to resign or retire. There was no one to perform the duties of the office. The till passed—yeas, 142; nays, 100.

THE WILSON EULOOLES.

The House then took action on the usual resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Vice-President Wilson.

in honor of the memory of the list vice-President Wilson.

Mr. Holman asked unanimous consent to extend the privilege of the floor to a delegation of Indiana editors during the sulogies to be pronounced. Adopted.

Eulogies were pronounced on the virtues of the deceased by Masara. Warren, Harris (Masa.), Kelley, Knott, Aymer, Kasaton, Banks, Lyach, Huribut, Lawrence, Lapham, Beagan, Joyce, and Blair. The most noteworthy portion of the sulogies was that in which Mr. Knott alluded to the celebrated visit of Mr. Wilson at the deathbed of John C. Breckinridge. Essellutions of respect were adopted, and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL GOSSIP. THE "LATE WAR."

WASKINGTON, Jab. 19.—One of the things which we had to wait until the War was over to find out is, the extraordioary amount of loyalty there was during the Rebellion in the South. There was a mistake in supposing there was no loyalty there then worth reckoning. It reckons From Our Own Correspon toyaty there then worth reckoning. It reckons up simply enormously. Every township in the late Confederacy had its quota of truly loyal, who suffered for the Union. Now in this Centennial year, so much spouted about, these are modestly coming forward to receive their reward from a grateful Republic. True, they shed no blood, but they suffered sacrifices of pretty much all save life. They were despoiled of the orses, mules, pork, and spring-chickens; of corn, forage, and fence-rails; their barns, cot-ton-gins, houses, churches, and school-houses were destroyed; in short, pretty much their all was offered up on the altar of our common country, and there was left them but the debt of gratitude which the nation owes,—and which they are now gently pressing for collection. By

A SINGULAR PATALITY, too, these loyal suffered for the Union chiefly at the hands of the Union soldiery. Wherever our gallant boys in blue went, even when they pene trated to the very heart of the Confederacy, the found these truly loyal Southrons, and in the most inexplicable fashion proceeded to forage upon them, to seize their property and to de-stroy what could not be seized; to plunder their generally to make them suffer for the cause of the Union. Whenever and wherever there was opportunity to make the loyal people of the South suffer in such fashion for their loyalty, the brave defenders of the Union evidently did not fail to improve it, and of all people ruined by the War, the loyal men who peopled the Couby the war, the loyal men who peopled the Confederate States were manifestly the most ruinously ruined. Hence a grateful people, after the nation was saved, established a Court of Claims to mete out with equal and exact justice to these loyal suf-

ple, after the nation was saved, established a Court of Claims to mete out with equal and exact justice to these loyal sufferers, their reward according to the sacrifices they had severally offered up upon the common altar aforesaid. But, somehow, the Court aforesaid, organized for the express purpose of rewarding the loyalty that so flourished within the Confederacy, and that was also so despised and otherwise punished by the armies of the Union, though it did a wast business in that line, proved inadequate to the high office assigned it. So THE COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS has been made a permanent institution for the reward of this long-suffering lowalty, and is made permanent that the long-suffering aforesaid may not suffer longer than need be. When the proof is too meagre, even with all the contrivances here reduced to perfection for bolstering up utterly unfounded claims, these are directly presented in bills "for the relief" of the claimant, and bills for payment of damages for property destroyed during the late War; and from the chorus that ascends from the floor to the reporters' gallery "for relief" and "late wab," the chief business of the statemen from the lately-rebellious States and their co-adjutors would seem to be not to put the "wah" forever out of remembrance, but lo have it forever remembered as the luckiest windfall that ever befell long-suffering loyalty in the South. So where claims have been rejected by the Court of Claims, after full hearing, bills are also introduced, and THE CLAIMS AGGREGATE ABOUT \$30,000,000, but still they come, and the end no man can forestell. They are for rental of lands on which fortifications were thrown up by the Union armies; for destruction of roads and bridges; for destruction of goods and merchandise of the loyal by orders of Union Generals; for detention of goods and merchandise of the loyal by orders of Union Generals; for detention of goods and merchandise of the loyal by orders of Union Generals; for detention of roads and bridges; for cotton seigures; and,

taken, but there is no evidence."

The logic of them all is simply irresistible: loyalty must not go unrewarded, and with that as the tocsin is this GRAND RAID UPON THE TREASURY led,—individuals, loval corporations, loyal banks, loyal school districts, loval churches, loyal counties, all joining in; and, to close the column, comes that Mother of Presidents, the great Commonwealth of Virginia, with her modest little claim of about \$600,000 for advances made to the General Government to aid in carrying on the War of 1812. It is rather a stale glaim, it is true,—upwards of three-score years old,—but wheever heard of a statute of limitations being set up to ber the Republic's debt of gratitude. Remembering bow the surviving patriots of the War of 1812 annually multiply, it would not be unreasonable to predict that when our second Cantennial is celebrated, the proud boast of our orators will be not only that in this sira the aution conquered a moet gigantic Rebellion and took the vanquashed into full political partnership, but reimbursed in full with interest every msb, woman, and child, and every bank, railroad, school-district, church, and municipal corporation within the Confederacy for all damage suffered either at the hands of the Rebells or of the Union forces during the War. That would be even better than they did in the classic ages

road, school-district, church, and municipal corporation within the Confederacy for all damage suffered either at the hands of the Rebels or of the Union forces during the War. That would be even better than they did in the classic ages when they erected no monuments to the victories won in the civil war. The monument which we should have erected to the remembrance for all time of our fraternal strife would be the truly fraternal fashion in which all the wounds were PLASTEREN OVER WITH GREENRACES.

After looking over the docket of the War Claims Committee, and remembering how it will continue to grow, the query which suggests itself is, whether when Mir. Hill, speaking for the ex-Confederates, declared they had come back to aid in restoring housest economical administration, he had in his mind's eye that they were to restore honesty by sending delegations here to make these raids upon the Treasury. As it is, it may be safely predicted that the Credit Mobilier and all other frauds exposed and punished by the Republican party cannot equal what may be expected from the ex-Confederates, impelled thereto by a sense of the wrongs visited upon their section during the War, and assisted by a cormorant lobby of claim speculators, etc. Unless a stop be put to i' for all time, if may as safely be predicted that the overwhelming majority of the Southern delegation which is to restore honest administration will steadfastly be in league with these aame lobbyists, and that the claims of the long-suffering loyalists of the South will lead to trading of, wotes for other jobs, and be a continuing fertile source of the most shameful corruption. In view of the whole matter, the pertinent query is, whether the greatest stride towards retreachment (and the purification of our politics as well) at this juncture be not the adoption of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the payment of one dollar out of the Treasury upon any war claim. It might wook some hardship in individual cases. But who ever heard of a war that didn't e is and all other frauds exposed and punished by the should be provide for a ported as the shutstitute for the Senate bill to provide for a ported as the shutstitute for the should be already to the shutstitute of the shutst

BEECHER --- MOULTON.

The Plymouth Pastor Scores Van Cott Severely at the Friday-Night Meeting.

Mrs. Moulton Denominated the Joan of Arc of Brooklyn.

Newly-Discovered Testimony Brought Out by the New York "Sun." ProL Moses Coit Tyler Figures Conspicuous

in the Developments.

MR. BEECHER STIRRED UP. New York, Jan. 21.—At the adjourned annua meeting of Plymouth Church to-night Mr. Beecher made a lengthy address in reference to the letters of Mrs. Moulton and Judge Van Cott, recently published. He alluded to the recent death of a daughter of Judge Van Cott as the reason why it should have been impossible for him to have penned a letter containing falsehoods arraigning Plymouth Church, and which a man with the instincts of a gentleman would not have written. Referring to the expressions in Van Cott's letter about the to the expressions in Van Cott's letter about the coarseness of the pastor's speech, he said there has not a single communication came from the other side but that has been reeking with the words crime, adultery, perjury, and every other offensive epithet. It had been the stamp of that correspondence, and they had been obliged to sit in church and listen to the reading of letters which no woman could hear read without blushing. It was proper in his (Judge Van Cott's) judgment for a weman to read all these letters of thus class, but it was great advantage, on account of its superior water facilities.

hear read without blushing. It was proper in his (Judge Van Cott's) judgment for a weman to read all these letters of this class, but it was improper for the speaker to say a word in regard to them or their faister. Is a man, said he in thundering tones, to stable in a community as long as I have, and in a church as large as this which I have built up under God, and, after going through trisls for five years, is a woman to be permitted to lash him with her tongue, and at last when he stands up to say a word, is he to be adjudged coarse?

Mr. Beecher denied that Plymouth Church had proken up the Mutual Council, and said it had never asked that any churches named by the other side should be excluded. It would have gone on with the Council whether these churches withdrew or not. For Mr. Van Colt to state that Plymouth Church had broken down the Council was assolutely false. They did not desire to go on with two men already sworn in on the other side. They had complained that the Council did not take the evidence of Franzijn Woodruff, Francis D. Moulton, Joseph Richards, Mrs. Bradshaw Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, the Rev. Storrs, and the Rev. W. W. Patton, the evangelist of misbellef from the Northwest. It was said that they would not call Mrs. Tilton. She appeared twice, and Mrs. Bradshaw had refused to come. Mr. Richards came, and said he would not answer. He held in his hand a letter from Mrs. Bradshaw containing her refusal; one from Frank Carpenter, in which he piously refused to appear, and others of the same class, and now Mr. Van Cott onarges the Committee with having alurred over the evidence. Then, said the speaker, strongly emphasizing each word, "I wonder however that a man bowed down with fatheriy grief should have gone so far. He was the paid counsel of Mrs. Moulton, and was no doubt acting rightly for her. Blood would tell. The spirit of a gentleman would show itself whether he was a citing a an exparte counsel or not. It was an infamy and a shame for him to lay the pall over his daurhier's face and to

whether its members can be driven from its pale without a hearing and trial after they had tayed away for two years, and whether the niquity can be so securely entrenched within its

pull him down; and that the bas's of the con-spiracy was the charge of improper proposals which Tilton made up to the time of the publication of his letter to Dr. Leonard Bacon, in

Some testimony has recently been discovere Some testimony has receelly been discovered to show that, on Dec. 14, 1870, over two weeks before Frank Moulton knew of the charge, and had met Mr. Beecher with it, Oliver Johnson, then Mr. Tilton's associate and friend in the Independent office in New York, said to Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, now of the Michigan University, that Mr. Tilton had discovered that Mr. Beecher had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton.

Prof. Tyler entered the Independent office on the above-named day, and found Tilton at his desk, with his head buried in his arms, and ap-parently in great trouble. He asked Mr. Tilton what the trouble was. Mr. Tilton eald that if

God for their sin, and so they asked for the Church's forgiveness.

Mr. Johnson showed this letter, it is said, to Mr. Tyler, and he read it. He said that Mrs. Tilton wished Mr. Beecher to read the confession, and she had asked Mr. Johnson how he thought Mr. Beecher would regard it. Mr. Johnson said that, instead of securing the charitable consideration hoped for, the letter would be fatal to both. He promised to give the letter to Mr. Beecher.

Prof. Tyler made known these facts to a gentleman in this city on Sunday, Jan. 2, of this year, when he was visiting New York. He consented to tell them that Moulton and Tilton might be relieved of the charge of conspiracy. It was designed to have Mr. Tyler go before the proposed Mutaal Council is upset, the facts are allowed to be made public in this way.

#### RAILROADS.

DISCRIMINATIONS.

The Board of Trade Committee on Transposition held another meeting yesterday morning Mr. E. S. Stevens in the chair, and Mr. W. T.

Baker acting as Secretary.

Mr. S. H. Larminie gave evidence regarding
the discriminations made in favor of Peoria and against this city by the various railroads. He showed by letters he had lately received how much better rates were made from Peoria than from Chicago. Besides there was much under-billing done at that point. Much of the freight spoken of above was going to staine and New England points.

Mr. C. W. Smith, General Freight Agent of

Smith said that their rates to Atchison, Leavenworth, etc., were always based upon the rates made by the St. Louis routes. They had to accept those rates or go out of the business altogether. They had to do the business to protect their own interests.

Mr. Stevens remarked that when the Committee called upon the pool managers, Mr. Joy stated to them that the Western roads were to blame for the discrimination, as they charged twice as much per mile per ton as the Eastern lines, and that the Western lines must come down with their rates.

Mr. Pope inquired whether the pool lines did accept a smaller rate on through business than on business from Chicago.

Mr. Smith said this was true from competing points only.

Mr. Pope wanted to know if his road was not getting a smaller rate on through business than they did on business going to Chicago.

Mr. Smith replied that from competing points they were getting a trific less on such business.

Mr. Smith was questioned at some length but nothing new or of an important nature was elicited.

Mr. Lewis Viele, Genera: Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was the next witness. He stated that the Chicago roads could at present do but little southwestern business owing to the competition by the Toledo, Wabash & Western, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, Rockford, Rock Island & St. Lous, and the other southwestern roads. The Chicago roads were doing their best to stop them in their mad career, but thus far withous avail. His road was out of the Davenport business altogether, owing to this competition.

where rates were the lowest. It was an outrage that Davenport, for example, should have the same rates to the East as Chicago.

Mr. Viele was questioned at considerable length, but his testimany contained nothing beyond what is already known.

The meeting adjourned at about 10 o'clock until 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. J. C. Clark, General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, is expected to appear before the Committee and give some very important information.

CHICAGO, SAGINAW & CANADA.

Special Depatch to the Chicago Pribuna.

East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 21.—The stockholders of the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Raliroad held their annual meeting at St. Louis, Mich., yesterday. Capt. E. L. Crow tendered his resignation as President of the Company, feeling that he could be of more use as a geospal-utility man in working up the interest of the road. The old Board of Directors was elected with one exception.

stallment plan of payments is a feature which time justifies and experience indorses.

### TYPE YEARS INSURANCE

taken by the policy-holder at the outset, for which he has to pay but one-fifth part cash down, his notes being accepted for the remainder of the might a loud knocking was beard at the door of Byroo's house, when every one was convenience to the insured and a marked element of security to the Company. It sassife to the Company itself to t CHICAGO, SAGINAW & CANADA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

with one exception.

The Board of Directors elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. J. Kelly, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Col. J. A. Elwell, of New York; Treasurer, E. P. Ferry, Grand Haven, Mich.; Solicitor, F. A. Nima, of Muskegon; Managing Director, Capt. B. Richardson, of New York.

Ticket and Passenger Agents'
Association held its regular monthly meeting yesterday morning at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The principal business transacted was a comparison of the sheet-rates of the various roads. A reduction of about 20 per cent was made in the emigrant rates to all points in Texas. The passenger rate to Denver was reduced from \$57 to \$52. A similiar reduction was made in all the rates to points in Colorado. These reductions are due to a general reduction in passenger rates by the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

SNOW ON THE UNION PACIFIC.
OMARA, Neb., Jan. 21.—A passenger train on
the Union Pacific Road, bound east, and which the Union Pacific Road, bound east, and which was due at Green River, Wyoming, last evening, got stuck in the snow between that point and Bryan, Wyoming, yesterday afternoon. Trains bound west were laid up at Green River until the track was cleared, which was accomplished at noon to-day, and the road is now clear on all its divisions, and trains making regular time. This is stated, upon excellent authority, to have been the only case of the kind this winter.

JONES' THRALLS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Lor Angeles says the railroad meeting of citizens showed hostility to the Southern Pacific, and indorsed the plans of Senator Jones for extending the Los Angeles & Independence Road to connect with the Union Pacific at Sait Lake.

FIRES.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 21.—A fire on Market street to-night, which commenced in the hardware store of O. M. Johnson, destroyed five buildings occupied by the Western Union Telegraph branch office, R. F. Adams, Cline & Bernheim, Hart & Hensley, Moorman, Hightower, all wholesale bouses. Loss about \$75,000. Fully insured, mostly in local companies.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 21.—The gin-house and fifty bales of cotton belonging to Enoch Ensley, near this city, burned to-day. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$6,000. The alarm from Box 136 at 5:45 o'clock last

evening was caused by a fire in the two-story frame dwelling, No. 1868 Wentworth avenue, owned and occupied by James Doyle. Damage, \$25; insured in the Phonix of Brooklyn for \$2,000.

BLISS AND WHITTLE.

Special Dispatch to The Causes Pribuse.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 21.—The evangelists,
Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, closed their week's work here with a meeting of the deepest interest to-night, even more crowded than ever.
Maj. Whipple spoke with great power and earnestness, his central thought being that all men
are sinners, and all need and can have the same
salvation, acceptance of which he besought. Mr.
Blias samg several touching; songs, with thriling pathos. Many for the first time confessed
Christ.

The work has reached all classes of society.
The departure of the evangelists is much regretted, but Christians are so much inspired
and encouraged, that meetings and special religious efforts will be contined. W. Whitle and
Blies speud Saturday and Sunday in Chicago,
and ness week laber in St. Louis.

AN ENEMY DISARMED.

Fire Has No Terrors for the Property-Owner Who Is Properly Insured.

An Institution Which Is a Bulwark of Indemnity to Its Policy-Holders.

The American Fire-Insurance Company Its Record, Method, and Noble

Plain and straightforward is the story which the American Fire-Insurance Company has to tell in its esventeenth annual statement, pub-lished elsewhere in this paper. It is a story of continued success; the result of correct princi-ples and wise administration. It is a story of igures and footings which speak eloquently and o the point, and which prove the American one

There is always good, solid comfort in review-

of fair-dealing and unqualified prudence still carry with them their own reward. The American has been in the hands of gentlemen of high can has been in the hands of gentlemen of high, business and social character from the outset. It has been conducted on the idea that policy-holders' rights should at all times be jealously watched and guarded. It has been managed on principles so obviously safe and honorable that it is a marvel the same were not adapted by some other company in the vary inciplency of insurance. other company in the very inciplency of insurance history. It has been from the hour of its birth a credit to its projectors and to Chicago, and it stands to-day an honor to the insurance theory, and a practical evidence that the right way is

the American Fire-Insurance Company is the argest assistation on the face of the globe doing

The American Firs-Insurance Company is the largest institution on the face of the globe doing business in 175 OWN PARTICULAR LINE.

This line, as is now well known, consists in sednlously avoiding the placing of congregated risks anywhere. It will not insure property in large cities under any condition, for any price. It places risks only on buildings at such dirtances from other buildings that a conflagration which shall destroy two or three structures insured by the American is a rarity, and the runn of many such structures at one time an impossibility. This one great striking feature carried the Company intact through the Chicago fire, though all other local insurance organizations were crushed forever or materially crippled. Its rasks were not in Chicago, and so it lost only its own office-property,—a trifle compared to the loss entailed upon the companies which had even the smallest amount of insurance here. No fiery diasset can be sweeping enough to inflict other than

THE MINIMUM OF DIRASTER

Upon the American. Its risks are on farm houses, churches, school buildings, and other structures so isolated that no conflagration can reach from one to another. No more than \$5,000 is ever placed in a single policy, and it is uiterly out of the region of possibility that the Company should suffer by any widespread fire.

Organized since 1859, and holding steadfastly to the methods isid down at the beginning of its career, the American has grown in scope and influence until it has become a leading star in the insurance galaxy. Its mode of business and its unvaryingly fair treatment of its policy-holders, has endeared it to the public so that it has long held the lead over competitors in syery form. This pre-eminance, we find, has bred

Anatural knyt, and the business opponents of the American every opportunity to diminish its pressige and shrink its influence. The despicable instrument of the anonymous circular has been brought into use recently, in vain hope to stab the American cowardly in the back. We are glad t

in keeping the organization in a condition of impregnable solvenor, a derideratum as important to the assured as to the Company itself. In 1875 the American paid losses on 1,897 policies, involving a total of \$308,857.27, a proportion which gives an admirable idea of the judgment of the Company's officials in placing risks, and which bears

INEXPUTABLE TESTINONY

to the soundness of the Company's general method. It should be kept prominently in misd in reviewing the proportion of buildings destroyed to the total loss incurred thereby, that the American is by far the largest company of its kind is the United States. It has insurance policies embracing a vast area of country, yet so judiciously has every one been issued that a thousand or more buildings covered in the course of the year without bringing the combined loss up to the amount of ruin entailed in an ordinary city fire.

Nothing but a calm perusal of the Company's method of business and history is necessary to prove the American's permanent value and character.

acter.

A FINE TEST,
however, of its status is seen in the quotations
of local stock; that barometer which indicates
so uncerturily the condition of every Chicago
corporation. The stock of the American stands
at 150 bid, and none for sale.
We find that this noble organization has mainly
the same

We find that this noble organization has mainly the same

OFFICIALS

as in the past. H. Z. Culver, Esq., is stiff President, and the offices of Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, are held respectively by the Hoo. H. N. Hubbard, Charles L. Cayrier, and M. A. Hoyne, with Mr. R. B. Currier as General Manager. The Board of Directors includes the following sterling names: H. Z. Culver, Charles L. Currier, the Hon. J. M. Bailey, D. A. Knowlton, Jr., Loyal L. Munn, the Hon. H. N. Hibbard, M. A. Hoyne, William H. Ovington, Nicholas Kranz, and R. B. Currier.

These names mean something. They mean that every one of the distinguished gentlemen montioned has a direct, vital interest in the American's welfare. They mean that the owners of the names are men who give the weight of their high character and the benefit of their prolonged and varied business experience that the best interests of the American's policyholders may be at all times guaranteed. In the list of its officials, as in the manuer in which it is conducted and the proud record of its sixteen years of honorable history, the American Firelingurance Company represents all that is energetic, upright, and successful. The TRIENCE knows of no insurance organization in any State or country resting on a more solid foundation, or managed with more consummate ability. It knows of no insurance which can be for a moment placed on the same footing. The American is solitary and peculiar; admured and respected abroad, and a king at home. To be insured in the American is to know that a moderate premium, convolently arranged in its mode of payment, has guaranteed the policy-holder aperfect Gibraltar of indemnity. To be insured in the American means that when your building burns down you will get your money.

An afternoon paper yesterday contained a sen-sational item about Andre Andrews, the Clark sational item about Andre Andrews, the Clark street pawnbroker, jumping his bail and leaving the town. Ever since Andrews' arrest, an officer has been stationed at his shop to keep track of it. At 10 o'clock Thursday night Andrews left for St. Louis, presumably to cover up the traces left by him is that city in connection with the Foreman robbery. Capt. Buckley was at once notified of his departure, and yesterday morning Supt. Hickey telegraphed the St. Louis police to look at him and send him back to this city if they found him doing any work. Mr. Marks, another pawnbroker, who signed the bail bonds for Brother Andre and his wife, says that, guilty or not guilty. Andre will be back here in town to-day. The evidence against Andrews is hourly accumulating, and by the day of his trial he may expect an earthquake about his head. Supt. Hickey is paying special attention to the "crooked" pawnbrokers, and soon ex-pects to have at least a dozen of them in the same boat with Andrews.

LORD BYRON.

LORD BYRON.

His Leves at Venice.

From Casteler's Strick of Byron.

The friends who visited Lord Byron of the time did not recognize him. His wasted form and his pallid face gave him the appearance of cornee, animated only by the brilliancy of his failily beautiful eyes. Pleasurs was consuming his existence. Among his passing affection was a lovely woman of dark complexion, black eyes, and sanguine temperament. Tall in actaure, and robust as a Venus of Titian, ahe was sensual as a Bacchante, but capable of love and of self-sacrifice. This was Mariana, the missing trees of the house in which Byros lodged; a married woman and the mother of a family, but ready to leave all for the sake of the poet. Byron soon discovered that Mariana was both violent and jesious. One day, while he was speaking to the sister-inlaw of Mariana, the latter came in and gave a blow to the poor girl. Another time she sold a jewel which Byron had given her, and which he purchased again, in order to present it to her a second time. Byron soon left the bouse and the lady, and went to reside in the Palace Moncenngo, about the middle of the Grand Canal of Venices.

This was the scene of the adventures of Marghents Cogni, the well-known Venetian baker. There are some who have compared her to the Fornarius, but between the only love of Raphael (or at least the preferred love) and this fancy of a few days—between that fountain of insuiration and this source of disgust—there was an immense difference. Margherita was a woman of the people, in the bad sense of the word; a woman who could neither read nor write; a woman mense difference. Margherita was a woman of the people, in the bad sense of the word; a woman who could neither read nor write; a woman who could neither read nor write; a woman who could neither read nor write; a woman of the people, in the bad sense of the word; a woman who could neither read nor write; a woman who could neither read nor write; a woman who could neither read nor write; a woman who could neither lead the province of

Often, turning away weary from a festival, he wandered among the tombs, and there most supporting who at this time exercised much infinence on his life.

The boiling Venetian blood flowed in her voins, and excited her passions. She was tall, her shoulders broad, and her arms robust, her face was handsome and her haad vilgar; her eyes seemed to consume like a naming fire. She loved almost to folly, but was jestious to madness. She careased Lord Byron, and she maltreated him. She met him with the smile of an angel, and she struck her nails into him with the ferocity of a tigres. The golden pin with which she confined her hair served her for a stilletto. She was a woman to wring forth a race of gladiators. She might have wrestled with any vigorous Englishman, and have won the victory. Her peculiar eloquence was interlarded with shameful expressions. Her ideas were no clearer than those of a primitive savays. Her passions were as ardent as a giant volcano in eruption. Her character was formed by the wind of the lagoons, and her soul was opened by the southern sin; there was something grand in her whole being, although it was a brutal grandeur. In the Palazzo Moncenigo Byron had collected horses, numbers of cats and dogs, parrors, and all kinds of birds; and this woman—like a wild Eve in a stronge paradise, angry with Adam, intorioated with wine and pleasure.

But, notwithstanding her veracity, Byron deceived her. One day there was a terrible uproar. The parrots uttered indescribable noises, the cats mewed, the dogs barked; the furniture flew in pieces, the Veuetian mirrors strewed with a rain of little crystals the pavement of the palace—everything was in commotion, as if struck by a hurricane or shaken by an earthquake. It was caused by Margherita, who had encountered a rival, and had with her a terrible battle, which was sustained on both sides, with vigor and herousn. Imagine the fascination excused by that powerful nature on the wasted him like a food tasted for the first time. He langhed at the impassioned let

it again, and took refuge in the Paiazzo Mon-vening with her lover.

There she assumed command of the house-huld, but she exercised her power in a most ty-annical manner. She tried to copy the air of a great lady,—wore a splendid dress, a Parisian hat, costly jewelry. Flemish lace, and the train of a Princess. And in this costume, and wear-ing alloves, which greatly incommoded her, she would tach up a stout stick, and, flinging about her arms, apply it all around, from the dogs to the servants. It was wonderful that she made an exception in favor of the master, though nothing prevented her from reviling him.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21.—The Republican State Executive Committee have decided to issue their call for a meeting of the State Convention in this city March 29.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Burnett's Coconine
is an invaluable remedy for

DATDSUFF.

Bosrow, Oct. 20.—1 have used less than a bottle.
The dandroff, and the irritation which caused it, have
sufficiently as peared, and my hair was never before in
so good condition.

antirely disappears.

as good condition.

BALDNESS.

BALDNESS.

Bosrow, Nov. 24.—Insert used the contents of one bottle, and my bald pate is covered all over with young hair, about three-eighths of an inch long, which appears strong and heaithy, and detarmined to grow.

D. T. MERWIS. O. T. MERWIN.

OHIOLOGO, May 12, 1871.—Since the recent use of your

"Coccaine," my previously hald head has been covered by a luxurisant growth of hair. I had always
esteemed your preparation as a dressing, knowing
the previous who regarded it very highly as such, but
many persons who regarded it very highly as such, but
may before know how valuable it was as a restoration.

J. G. Lawm.

J. G. Lawm.

Dangerous Coughe L.A. cold in the Throat will cause Inflammation of the Fleuritic Membrane, accompanied with Fever, Pain, Difficult Respiration, and Cough that will divides the Lungs into Consumption. All those allments are easily cured by Wishaar's Pure Tare Tax Compute, the most enfuliable Remedy for Pulmonary Compions.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "strowr corn" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's stron-chiat Procket" give sure and almost immediate relief.

WILSON & EVENDER'S
OIL TANKS,
MEASURING PUMP,
47 & 49 West Lab Bt.
CELIZOAGO.
EF Send for Catalogue. WILSON & EVENDEN'S EVENDEN'S WOOD COVERED CARS.



OLD PAPERS At 75 cents per 100,

In the Counting-Room of this

#### TAXATION.

Another Series of Suits Brought Yesterday.

A New Point Baised as to the Abolition of Township Organization.

Beginning of the Argument in the Osse of "The Tribune" Company.

The Knight & Leonard Bill---New Appli cants for Justice.

Progress Which the Collectors Are Making---Delinquent Bank Taxes.

West Chicagoans Organizing.

NEW POINTS RAISED. THE "TRIBUNE" COMPANY'S BILL.
bill filed by THE TRIBUNE Company yesshout giving it any notice, or salving any per-a connected with it, proceeded to levy a tax con is on a basis of a valuation of \$55,000. No inequity was made of the Company, or of any or the officers, nor was any proper or lawful knowledge or information cotained on the subject before making the valuation. The State Board intreased this amount to \$33,600, on which a tax of \$3,601.91 was levied. The complainant obsiges that this tax is illegel, and offers to pay what may be reasonable and legal.

The next allegation is entirely new, and is as

e: ecceptainsets, on information and belief, fury that ever since the let day of July, A. D. 1874,
prior thereto, said Cook (Denty his not been
township organization, and the laws of this
lating to that subject have not been applicable
although the contrary has been assumed to be
de her been acted upon; also that said Phillips
of malify as Town Assessor, as aforesets, for
1875, and wholly felled-to take and rubectibe
nof effice presertised by law, and lie the sune,

and Philips.

The operations of the State Board of Equali-nation are next set out at length, and it is tharged that if the Assessors of Cook County the assessment of the county at a small reportion of its cash value, as was assumed by he State Board when such assessment was aised 52 per cent to make it equal to one-half he cash value of the property, then and in such-ase the assessment of Philips should be set side, it being itself a fair cash value, so that my persentage of addition would make it too

vided that it should assess this at a fair each value. If it had set down this property at a fair cash value, he asked if it was not its duty to also assess other property at a proportionate fair cash valuation. The gentleman read from the case of Porter vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, decided by the Suprema Court, in which the Court held that the Board of Equalroad Company, decided by the Suprems Court, in which the Court heid that the Board of Equalization had the right to assess the stock at a fair marketable value. He held that according to that rule, they must make a fair valuation of the capital stock; that property could only be equalized on the fair cash valuation which could be realized, and any other method would be illegal. He also cited the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quicag Railroad Company va. Cole to support his argument. If property

was assessed at 25 cents on the Dollar, he asked if they still would have to deduct 25 per cent. He thought not. They had to make a fair valuation. Cook County had 52 per cent put upon its personal property valuation, and 62 per cent on its real estate. He held that if property was to be assessed at one-half its value, it should have been done by a fair equalization. In the Porter case the Supreme Court justified the rules and modes adopted by the State Board for ascertaining the values of capital stock of corporations. He want through this case, and held that the State

Supreme Court justified the ascertaining the adopted by the State Board for ascertaining the values of capital stock of corporations. He want through this case, and held that the Stat Board was not

Board was not

In this case it was decided that if the Board exceeded its authority in assessing, then the Court could interfere in behalf of the tax-payer, and demand a fair and equal assessment and valuation in his behalf. In this case they first deducted 50 per cent. Then they deducted the debts, and added on the remaining tangible property 50 per cani, and this left the railroads to pay very little, and the other tax-payers had to pay more proportionaxely, to make up the deficiency. The illegal over-assessment made was \$94,000,000 portionstely, to make up the deficiency. The illegal over-assessment made was \$94,000,000 on corporations throughout the State, which was stricken off. He wanted to know what became of this. He held that this assessment was made illegally; that they had no right to make an equalization that way,—by reducing 50 per cent, and then deducing the debts due, and equalizing the balance at FIFTY PER CENT OF THE ACTUAL VALUE. The learned counsel then read ever the details

cent, and then declucing the believe the details of the manner of thaking this assessment en corporations by the State Board.

The hearned counsel then read ever the details of the manner of thaking this assessment en corporations by the State Board.

The Assessors of the State had come forward and swore, and County Clerks had sont abstracts. The Board of Equalization of the State must have presumed to possess great wisdom when it knew better than the sworn Assessors as to the value of property it had never seen, and had overridden these, just valuations and added 52 per sent. Yet some of the members had proposed to add only 40 per cent, but the 53 had carried. This warranted the presumption that YEE ASSESSORS AND PROPERTY-OWNERS had told wishin 52 per cent of the trath. That was what this addition meant. They had some hopess men in this State, he thought, yet these men in Springfield had added 52 per cent on all. The gestleman asked if all the Assessors in the State had lied. If that was the case, they had better go back on the Centennial and start again on first principles. The tax on personal property was of per cent on the original assessment this year. Re had a chent who only had \$350 worth of property who was assessed at \$5,000, and thinking he had only been assessed one-third, nobly added 52 per cent. Phat man miored his property one night and left. He saw that the Customs Communities had given some advice. He thought if they would elect honest Assessors in the State to do the same, then the taxes in Chicago might not be 4.18 per cent, and manufactures be driven away.

He held that tangible property should be de-

At this stage Court adjourned until 10 e'clock

OTHER CASES. The argument on a motion for injunction in the case of Keight & Leonard vs. Evans and Phillips came up yesterday morning before Judges Williams and Parwell. The bill in this case was filed Toursday, and savenced a new point by urging that it was solely the Assessor's duty to make valuations for the assessment of taxes, and that the provision requiring the property-owner to schedule his property was unconstitu-tional and void. The usual allegations were also made against the whole levy that have aiready been repeatedly advanced in other cases.

J. M. Bhokley, who appeared for the complainants, opened the case by reading the bill, in which the allegations were set out at length. He then said that the main question is the case

was as to whether the property had been property ascertained. The law provided that, in the property-owner failed to list

The region of the property of the property had been ground to be a second to be a

he, like his near friends, the newspapers and printers, is suffering from the carelessness, or maiiciousness, of Messrs. Phillips and Evans. His property has been valued at \$25,000, on which his tax is \$1.591.82, and he thinks there is something rotten in Donmark—or Chicago.

EXCHARD PENSINOTON
also filed a bill for a like injunction, making the same allegations. He states this he ewned proposes

same allegations. He states that he owned property in May last at No. 1384 Michigan avenue worth \$315, which was raised to \$5,000 without notice or the assertainment of its value, and he

worth \$315, which was raised to \$6,000 without notice or the ascertainment of its value, and he feels aggrieved.

THE TREMONT HOUSE CASE.

Judge Moore was occupied yesterday in hearing the concluding arguments in the Tremont House tax case. This has been made the test case in the Superior Court, as the newspaper cases have been in the Grount Court. The argument was exhaustive on both sides, and listened to with much interest by a large audience of lawvers and business men, who are feeling the burden of the Assessors' recklessness and favoritism. The argument was concluded and the case taken under advisement. Messre, Gaorga W. Kretzinger and A. H. Veeder appeared for the complainant, John P. Wilson for the city, and Mr. Bountree for the county. and Mr. Bountree for the county.

THE DELINQUENTS.

PHILLIPS.

It is fair to state that the collection of perof success usual during the bast few years.

People seem left to pay until they see the cases
now in the courts decided. If Ed Philips could
but hear one-balf the curses heaped upon his
devoted head, he would pack up his carpet-sack and piano, and take Curley and that \$130 gold watch, and leave for Nicaragua, where neither courts molest nor the natives find fault

capital hand in such a case to make a forced levy, which might lead to his ultimate dictatorship.

His being smuggled upon the Grand Jury by OCL. CLEARY
is very unfavorably commented on by the public, and it is said if Judge McAllister does not excase him, and others of his ilk, even worse, the people will sak that an entirely new panel be edied, if that is possible. It should be stated that the list published in these columns showe that at least one-half of the new Grand Jurors are men who may be said to possess characters which unfit them to perform the duties for which they have been chosen, and they should be stricked off, in justice to the honest people in this community, who happen yet to be in a majerity, and worthy of representation on the Grand Inquisition of our Criminal Court.

DAVID MALLININ,

who is new to the business, is making slow progress in his work as Collector on the West Sida. His clerks and deputies, excepting, perhaps, the ladies employed in the office, seem to have been chosen for their lanness and their small-like pace in moving around. David himself, unlike the David of old, is by so means fast in movement, and, between him and his assistants, it looks as though it might take years oefore the West Side personal-tax for 1876 would be collected. A little speed in their movements might accelerate things. There is some opposition met with on 'that side, and it will result in law-suita, as on this side of the river.

The North Side is also progressing slowly in

The North Side is also progressing slowly in The North Side is also brogged done collections, but shere is not much fighting done shere.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE

Mike Evans is collecting about \$15,000 daily, if he speaks the truth. He has been on South Water street during the past for days, and, with his warrant-book in hand, has been quite successful in getting payment of taxes under threats of levy. He says, however, he forces no man. When people tell him they are not able to pay for several weeks, he has them fix a time. In other cases, where parties propose to contest, he gives them the necessary chance, and where others say they are waiting the results of suits, he is not compelled to do this, but that he does not wish to appear arbitrary, and does not force matters, except in places where he and his deputies are grossly insulted. He says some people treat him very unreasonably, and ascribe to him all the evils of the assessment, for which he is not accountable. He only asks that where they don't want to pay the people will enjoin him.

Next week he intends to call on the banks, and, in case of refusal, he will levy on the personal property of the etockholders in Cook County, and as for those who reside without the State their shares of stock will be adverded for sale, as he is authorized to do under the laws of the State. He says he has no other duty to perform in the premisea unless the backs enjoin him from collecting. Vessels, too, will receive perform in the premises, unless the banks enjoin him from collecting. Vessels, too, will receive attention, and the taxes on these will be torced

him frem collecting. Yessels, too, will receive attention, and the taxes on these will be tered forthwith. The city, he says, must have the money, and there is no other recourse left.

GEORGE VAN SOLLEN.

In regard to the levy on the Fifth National Bank, mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, by George Van Hollen, Olty Collector, for the tax due for 1874, amounting to \$14,400, the latter states that further action has been deferred, at the request of the Bank's attorney, until the case of the Trader's National, now being tried before Judge Drammond in the United States Court, and whole will be argued to-day, is decided. The tax due from the National Banks

LEGAL LITERATURE

Complete List of Suprem Court Opinions Filed at Ottawa Yesterday.

Record of Business Transacted in the Supreme Court at Springfield.

Business Done in the Chicago Courts Yesterday.

Admiralty Decision --- Record of Judgments and New Suits.

ILLINGIS SUPREME COURT.

Suggestions of a Law-Reformer.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—The following thotions and orders were entered to-day:

223, The indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company
vs. M. H. Evana; appeal from Coles for leave to
assign additional errors; granted.

38. The People as rei, J. M. W. Jones vs. North Chicago City Railway Company; appeal from Cook; motion for time on the part of the appelles to file briefs,
102, St. Eonis, Viacesmes & Terre Haute Railroad
Company vs. R. Bell; appeal from Madison; motion
for time to file briefs, and suggest dimunition of reord and file amended record.

257, M. A. Trunsedel vs. Thomas Morrison et al.;
appeal from Macoupin; dimunition of record suggested and motion for leave to file amended record
granted. ons and orders were entered to-day :

speal from Macoupin; dimunition or record suggested and motion for leave to file amended record granted.

133. D. S. Blackburn vs. S. J. Mann; appeal from Vermition; motion for leave to file additional errors grainted, and for leave to file briefs and abstracts and time for same.

1. C. V. Whitney vs. William Allen et al.; error to Fulton; enters appearance of appelies and for leave to file briefs; granted.

231. Benjamin White vs. City of Virginia; appeal from Case: dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

230. John Davis vs. Bobert Pasley; appeal from Macoon; sutgast death of appelies and make administrators party, and motion to dismiss; taken under advisement.

277. Mary A. Truesdale vs. Thomas Morrison et al.; appeal from Macoupin; motion to revive temporary injunction; metion by appelles for leave to resist.

18. The People vs. R. Bouston et al.; appeal from Macon; motion for time to file triefs in rejly to Advorse General's argument; time granted to Monday morning.

CALL OF PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

forney-General's argument; time granted to Monday morning.

GALÍ OF PROFILE'S DOCKET.

1. The People vs. W. H. Coons et al.; original suit to Clark County; argued orially by the Attorney-General; taken on call.

2. Christian Rohlfting vs. The People; error to Montgomery; continued.

3. I. L. Reedy vs. The People; error to Moultrie; stricken from the docket.

4. William Fieldher et al. vs. The People; error to Moultrie; taken on call.

5. The People vs. George W. Saniger et al.; original suit to Clark; passed.

7. John White et al. vs. The People; error to Champaign; takes on call. paign; taken on call.

8. Mathew Tempy vs. The People; error to Champaign; taken on call.

9. Jasper Dyer vs. The People; error to Moultrie; 9. Jasper Dyer va. The People; error to Mountre; continued.
10. Daniel Pearce va. The people; error to St. Clair; taken by Court on call.
11. Leannier Haines va. The People; error to McLean County Court; taken by Court on call.
12. The People va. J. M. Rice et al.; original suit to Perry; death of Richy and Osborne suggested, and cause certified to Hearty County for trial of fact in accordance with agreement on file.
13. The People vs. J. H. McDaniel; original suit to Hamilton; continued, and rule on Sheriff to make return of summons.
14. The People vs. A. N. Owen et al.; original suit to Williamson; continued, and rule on Sheriff to make

Williamson; continued, and rule on Sheriff to make return.

15. The People vs. R. Hourton et al.; original suit to Mason; argued draily as to pisse by Attorney-General for People, and Desiroorn and Campbell for defendant.

16. The People vs. J. A. Rice et al.; original suit to Saline; parties called and answered not; judgment by default; debt, \$144,160; damages, \$3,961,40; debt to be discharged by payment of damages.

17. J. M. Richarlis vs. The People appeal; from Clark; taken on call.

18. William M. Connolly vs. The People; appeal from Clark; taken on call. 13. William M. Connolly vs. The People; sppeal from Clark; taken on eall.

22. Nicholas Stasden vs. The People; error to Dupage; argued orally by Mr. Shirley for plaintiff in error; taken on eall.

33. Dehnis Creed vs. The People; error to Ogle; argued orally by Ms. Park for plaintiffs in error; taken on eall by court.

25. 8. P. Mooney vs. The People; appeal from Shelby; taken on eall. CALL OF CIVIL DOCKET-TAKEN ON CALL. 201. H. C. Nicholson va. Mary Evans; error

McLean.

2012. R. Osborn vs. C. Garrisch et al.; same.

2013. J. H. Francius vs. P. Kirker; appeal from
McLean.

204. W. E. Hughes vs. James Frisby; error to
McLean. 205. A. L. Bushnell et al., vs. H. R. Wood; appeal from McLean.

206, J. Francius vs. P. Kirker; same.

208. Lands delinquent in Ford Co. vs. The Pec-

pass.

113. Van Brunt vs. Quigley; appeal from Mason.

114. Roberts et al. vs. Partin et al.; same.

214. Massey vs. Hardin; same.

214. Massey vs. Hardin; same.

216. Work vs. Cowhick, administrator; appeal from Scott,
217. McLoughlin vs. Wilson; asme.
213. Marun vs. Judd; 69 or to Fulton; argued craily and taken.
219. Roberts vs. Hughes et al.; appeal from Cook; argued orally and taken.
220. Chandler vs. White; appeal from Ford.
211. Smith vs. Smith et al.; error to Hancock; comtinued for want of service.

\*\*Speriod Disposith to The Chicago Tribuste.

\*\*Speriod Disposith to The Chicago Tribuste.

\*\*CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Normeen Grand Division, Office Court have this day been filed in the following chuses:

day been filed in the following causes:

1873—CIVIL DOORET.

492. Rood vs. O., O. & F. R. V. Railroad Company;
affrmed.

1874—REMEARING DOCKET.

27. McCornnek vs. Huse: affrmed.
civil Docket.

71. Sievenson et al., for use, etc., vs. Gaffner;
reversed and remanded.
278. Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad Company vs. Van Patten, administrator, etd.; reversed and
remanded.

1875—PROPLE'S DOCKET.

2. Van Duzen vs. The People, etc.; reversed and remanded.
8. Coulsy vs. The People, etc.; reversed and re-

2. van Duzen vs. The People, etc.; reversed and re-manded.
8. Conley vs. The People, etc.; affirmed.
12. Bragg vs. The People, etc.; affirmed.
13. Kroer vs. The People, etc.; affirmed.
14. Albrecht vs. The People, etc.; reversed.
23. Gunnlet et al. vs. Cockerell; decree in part re-versed and remanded.
24. O. O. & F. R. v. Bailroad Company vs. Black et al.; reversed and remanded.
Civil DOCKET.

24. O. O. & F. H. V. Ristroad Company va. Black et al., reversed and remanded.

CIVIL DOCKET.

7. Furness et al. vs. McGovern; decree affirmed.

14. Phelps vs. Curtin et alpfdecree reversed in part and remanded.

20. Garden City Insurance Company vs. Stagart; reversed and remanded.

24. Reminigton vs. Casey; decree affirmed.

24. Newfin et al. vs. Snyder; decree affirmed.

25. Newfin et al. vs. Snyder; decree affirmed.

26. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company vs. Coyer et al.; decree reversed and remanded.

27. Morley vs. The Town of Metamora; affirmed.

28. Harina vs. Solein et al.; reversed and remanded.

29. Rosshill & Evanston Road Company vs. Hall; affirmed. afirmed.
59. Tuttle et al. vs. Sobinson; affirmed.
60. Pooris, Pekio & Jacksonville Railroad Company
vs. Burion; reversed and remanded.
63. Lyon et al. vs. Culbertson; reversed and re-

manded, 60. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Com-pany vs. The City of Joliet; reversed and remanded, with directions, 74. Hays et al. vs. Farmelee; reversed and remand-76. Mullet et al. vs. Inderreden; decree affirmed. 17. Gerard vs. Gateau; decree reversed and remand-83. Brown, impleaded, etc., vs. Rouneavell; af-81. Council of the Village of Glencoe vs. The People 1530. Murray vs. Same; affirmed. 1531. Cook County Land Company et al. vs. 87. Roberts et al. vs. Pierce; decree reversed and 1530. Foreythe et al. vs. 1530. remanded.

89. Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Keehler et al.; affirmed. t al.; affirmed.

90. Commings et al. vs. Burleson et al.; decree af-irmed.

92. Monher, administrator, vs. Meek et al.; decree

ffirmed.

94. Costes vs. Cunningham; writ dismissed.

97. Skinner et al., vs. Esker et al.; decree affirmed.

98. Dayva. Humphrey et al.; affirmed.

101. Coursen, impleaded, etc., vs. Hinon et al.; afirmed. 103. Morse et al. vs. Thersell; decree reversed and manded. 10i. Frye et al. vs. Jones et al.; reversed in part, nd remanded,
106. Nizón, late Ball, vs. Halley; affirmed.
104. The Union National Bank vs. The Oceans County Bank; affirmed.
109. Anderson vs. Wood et al.; decree reversed and bill dismissed.

111. Wilson vs. McDowgll ; decree affirmed.

112. Ciark et al. vs. School District No. 127; af-115. Miller vs. the Superior Machine Company;

117. Evans vs. Anderson; affirmed.
117. Evans vs. Anderson; affirmed.
118. American Excress Company vs. Greenhalgh; reversed and remanded.
119. Kirkpatrick vs. Howk; reversed and remanded.
123. Todd, Trustee, etc., vs. Kankakee & Indianapolis Railroad Company; reversed and remanded.
126. Ross vs. Ross; decree reversed in part and remanded.

134. Potts et al vs. Davenport et al.; affirmed.
135. Commissioners of Highways vs. Newel; decree
reversed and bill dismissed.
136. Powel et al. vs. Webber et al.; decree affirmed.
141. Davis vs. Merrick; affirmed.
143. Harrison vs. Willet; leversed and remanded.
143. Mears et al. vs. The People ex rsl., etc.; reversed.

ersed.

147. Crowley vs. Crowley et al.; affirmed.

148. Petton et al. vs. Stewart; effirmed.

150. Cook vs. Freble et al.; affirmed.

151. Frame vs. Bedger; reversed and remanded.

151. Burt et al. vs. Lychtonstein; reversed and flosses and

151. Burt et al. vs. Lychtonstein; reversed and 164. Burt et al. vs. Lychtenstein; reversed and remanded.

187. Berger et al. vs. Peterson; decree affirmed.

188. Hadaway vs. Kelly; affirmed.

189. Hadaway vs. Kelly; affirmed.

181. Nowarks - Excelsion Stone Company; affirmed.

183. Sowards vs. Sowards; affirmed.

184. Baughesty, impleaded, etc., vs. Mource; decree reversed and remanded.

189. Byrne vs. The City of Chicago; affirmed.

170. Byrne vs. The City of Chicago; affirmed.

171. Waish vs. The People or reis, etc.; affirmed.

172. Robinson vs. Forguson et al.; decree affirmed.

173. Waiser et al. vs. Diehl, administrator; decree reversed and remanded with directions.

176. Waiver vs. Argenter et al.; affirmed.

177. Morgan et al. vs. Biehl, administrator; decree for the companies.

178. Rayborud et al. vs. Biehles affirmed.

178. Rayborud et al. vs. Biensdell; zeversed.

178. Rayborud et al. vs. Bamadell; zeversed and remanded.

manded.
179. McMillen vs. Lee; affirmed.
181. Frietnen's Fund Insurades Compan;
Congregation of Rousph Sholom; affirmed.
182. Sanborn et al. vs. Benedict; affirmed.
183. Holcomb vs. The People, ex rei.,

Keithsburg & Eastern Railroad; affirmed. Thamberlin vs. White; affirmed. Miller vs. Balthaszer; affirmed.

, etc.; affirmed. McLityre et al. vs. Story; decree affirmed. Holmes vs. Slaver; decree affirmed. Cole vs. Jollet Opera-House; reversed and

226. Cole vs. Jollet Opera-House; reversed and renanded.
228. Voight vs. Resor; affirmed.
229. Voight vs. Resor; affirmed.
230. Miller et al. vs. Waugh et al.; affirmed.
230. Miller et al. vs. Waugh et al.; decree affirmed.
231. Dryden et al. vs. Farker; affirmed.
232. Dryden et al. vs. Farker; affirmed.
233. Taylor vs. Renn et al.; reversed and remanded.
236. Gardner et al. vs. Baker et al.; affirmed.
237. Garkner vs. Russell; affirmed.
234. Honore et al. vs. The Home National Bank of
Chicago; affirmed.
246. The United States Life Insurance Company vs.
The Agadice Combany; reversed and remanded.
247. Harms vs. Amseld; affirmed.
248. The United States Life Insurance Company vs.
The Agadice Combany; reversed and remanded.
249. Marsh et al. vs. Green; decree affirmed.
250. Weiger vs. Cider; reversed and remanded.
252. Plummer vs. Rigdon; affirmed.
253. Bashy vs. The People ex rel., etc.; affirmed.
254. Law vs. The People ex rel., etc.; affirmed.
254. Law vs. The People ex rel., etc.; affirmed.
255. Cuddy vs. Brown et al.; derree affirmed.
256. Cuddy vs. Brown et al.; derree affirmed.
257. Cuddy vs. Brown et al.; derree affirmed.
258. Peterson et al. vs. Griffin; affirmed.
255. Peterson et al. vs. Griffin; affirmed.

279. The People ex rel. Miller vs. Thatcher et al.; red and remanded. Larned vs. The People or rel. Miller; affirmed, Larned vs. The People or rel. Miller; affirmed. Larned ve. Ins reconse t ve. Miner; amrined, Monroe vs. Chiades; affirmed, I verson vs. Mortimer; affirmed, Skelley vs. Roland, impleaded, etc.; affirmed, Doran vs. Mullon; affirmed, The Town of Partridge vs. Snyder; reversed, Wadhams vs. Holchkins; affirmed.
Slewart vs. The Mibernian Banking Association;

stirmed.
233. Myers, impleaded, etc., vs. The First Nat Bank of Fairburg; reversed and remanded.
235. Pingro et al. vs. Jones; decree reversed ps. rangro et al. w. Jones; dates reversal and remanded.

2:6. Palmer vs. Haggard et al.; sfirmed.

2:6. Palmer vs. Haggard et al.; sfirmed.

2:7. The Chicago, Book Island & Pseific Haffrond vs. Government; reversed and remanded.

3:9. Same vs. McKittrick; reversed and remanded.

3:1. Same vs. McKittrick; reversed and remanded.

3:10. Webster et al. vs. Cranger; affirmed.

3:10. Webster et al.; Granger; affirmed.

3:12. Harris vs. Losjer et al.; decree affirmed.

3:13. Subcenfeld vs. Brown et al.; affirmed.

3:14. Tobey et al. vs. Foreman; decree affirmed.

3:15. Boardman vs. Cook et al.; affirmed.

3:17. Wheeler et al. vs. The People ex rel. Swigart; fiffirmed.

319. Brownfield et al. vs. Wilson et al.; decree and ill dismissed. 300. Buth vs. The City of Abingdon; reversed and

remanded.
29. Richards vs. Green; decree affirmed.
223. Bliss vs. Smith; affirmed.
39. Gross et al. vs. The People on rel. Miller; affirmed.
26. Weaver et al. vs. Poyer et al.; decree reversed. senting.
345. Lipman vs. Lowitz; affirmed.
346. Misch vs. Mealpine es al.; reversed and

manded.
24. Hamilio vs. Rece; reversed and remanded.
34. Clement vs. Newton et al.; affirmed.
31s. Prondfoot vs. Wightiman et al.; decree affirmed.
35s. Stoele vs. Thatcher; affirmed.
35d. Stoele vs. Thatcher; affirmed.

394. Stocke vs. Instense; amirinea.
395. Glesson vs. The Village of Jefferson et al.; affirmed.
364. School District No. 1,340 vs. The Prople ex rel.
Roberts et al.; affirmed.
365. Belden vs. Perkins; reversed and remainded.
365. Simpson et al. vs. Bradade et al.; surrand.
365. Simpson et al. vs. Bradade et al.; reversed and remainded.
376. Shugart, impleaded, etc., vs. Egan; affirmed,
376. Shugart, impleaded, etc., vs. Egan; affirmed,
376. Fight, impleaded, etc., vs. Hall; decree affirmed.
376. Fight; impleaded, etc., vs. Hall; decree affirmed.
381. Dobbins et al. vs. dilggins; affirmed.
382. McKensie vs. Remingfon; affirmed.
383. McKensie vs. Remingfon; affirmed.
384. Vachter vs. Albe, administrator; affirmed.
385. Frown et al. vs. Pierce; affirmed.
386. Brown et al. vs. Pierce; affirmed.
387. Palmer vs. Naissu Bank; affirmed.
488. Almora Agricultural and Hortienitural Society, impleadel, etc., vs. Pudovs; affirmed.
487. Almora Agricultural and Hortienitural Society, impleadel, etc., vs. Pudovs; affirmed.
488. McLase et al. vs. The People er rel. Miller; affirmed.

affirmed.

403. Welcott et al. vs. Heath; reversed and remanded.

40% Senel, impleaded, etc., va. Brown; reversed and remanded.

408. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Bailroad Com-pany vs. Harwood; reversed and remanded, Craig, J., dissability. seenting.
411. Buchanan vs. The International Bank of Chicago et al.; degree affirmed. 412. Evans vs. George et al.; reversed and remand

affrined.

415. Buck vs. The People us rel. Swigers; affirmed.

416. Mid et al. vs. Baidne; decree affirmed.

426. Bill vs. Mulford; affirmed.

430. Pitley et al. vs. leoputon et al.; affirmed.

437. Anthony vs. The People ex rel. Miller; affirm-

ed.
183, Lycoming Fire-Insurance Company vs. Rubm a reversed and remanded.
183. The City of Chicago vs. McGives; reversed and remanded, Soots, C. J., dissenting.
1825. Merriam vs. The People on rel. Rumsey; af-

firmed,
524. LeMoyne et al. vs. Same; affirmed,
525. McBrids vs. Same; affirmed,
526. Bradley et al. vs. Same; affirmed,
526. Bradley et al. vs. Same; affirmed,
527. Mason et al. vs. Same; affirmed,
528. Sampaon et al. vs. Same; affirmed,
529. Oakwood Cumetery Association v stirmed.

530, Forsythe et al. vs. Same; affirmed.

541, Stearns vs. Same; affirmed.

542, Shurtleff et al. vs. The People ex rel. Millet

firmed.

9:3. Weston et al. vs. Same; affirmed.

6:57. Lamb vs. Same; affirmed.

8:53. The People et rel. Smith vs. The Common Council of Aurors; writ awarded.

8:55. The People, etc., et rel. Montony vs. Same; writ awarded. THE LAW OF SALTAGE.

In the case of Annis Woods vs. The Schooner Grace Murray, a question arcse as to a claim of J. Can but by crices, which led to an interesting listing. After the schooner had you are order of Court, among the distance of the schooler had a secount of services in taking the school of the beach where she had run ashorement which he claimed should be considered a salvage claim, and entitled to a preference, and to be paid in full. It appeared, however, that the contract for taking the schooner of that the contract for taking the schooner off was made with the owner beforehand for the specified sum of \$150 a day, and that the services

not be entitled to be paid in full as a salvage claim, inasmuch as a definite contract had been made with the owner, and it was not one of those extraordinary claims for services rendered in an emergency which would entitle to salwage. The claim, however, was allowed as for services rendered. rices rendered, and will be entitled to share pro rata out of the proceeds of the schooner.
THE UNFORTUNATE CHICAGO & ILLINOIS RIVER

rata out of the proceeds of the schooner.
THE UNFORTUNATE CHICAGO & HALINGIS RIVER

Ferdinand W. and Clarecce L. Peor filed their
answer to the petition of George K. Clarke and
others against them in the backruptcy proceedings against the Chicago & Hilmols River Railroad Company, asking for an injunction to prevent them from procouting a suit against the Company is New
York. The defendants deny the jurisdiction
of the Bankrupt Court, aliszing that the United
States Circuit Court has full and ample jurisdiction. They also charge that the bankruptcy
proceedings are fraudulent and void, and begun
for the purpose of allowing the Chicago & Alton
Road to absorb the illinois River Company.
They then deny that the claim of George K.
Clarke, one of the petitioning creditors, is valid,
or that one-footh in number and one third in
amount of the creditors signed the petition.

The defendants further custys that their suit
in New York is only against M. K. Jessup, Paton
& Co., and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, though the Illinois River company is
made a nominal defendant. They further
state that the Illinois River and Construction Companies could both pay their
debts if the Alton Road would only keep its legal
contracts. They further charge that great injury will be done them unless the mjunction
against them be dissolved, as they may lose
their romedy against Jessup, Paton & Co., and
therefore pray that they may be allowed to go on
and procecute their suit.

An application was made vesterday to Judge
Blodgett to have the injunction dissolved, but
he refused to grant the motion, at least until
the precent proceedings before Judge Drummond are settled in one way or another.

Judge Dummond was engaged all day yesterday in hearing the motion for a Receiver in the
case of Hudnust vs. The Chicago & Illinois
River Railroad Company, which has been argued
piecemeal before him at different times during
the past month. The day was mostly apout in
reading the voluminous affidavits which have
been heretofore

bide fair to last a week.
DIVORCES.

Sussn E. Atwater filed a bill of divorce yester-day charging her husband, Edward Atwater, with descrition, cruelty, and drunkenness.

John Eryant also asks for a divorce on account of the description of his wife Mary.

Judge Drummond is engaged in hearing the motion for Receiver in the case of the Hunois River Railroad Company.

Judge Jameson will Monday morning hear the motion to dismiss the petition in condemnation case No. 57,507.

Judge Rogers will hear motions for new trials to-day. to-day.

Judge Moore will hear divorces, and Judges Jameson, Booth, and Gary general motions.

Judge McAllister will be in Court take af termoon at 2 p. m. to hear motions for new trials.

Newton Maxwell began a suit yesterday gaines N. B. Chidaster and George A. Farnum precover \$2,000.

BANKEUPPOT NATIERS.

A discharge from bankruptoy was insted to
B. E. C. Daniels.
C. E. Pratt, of the firm of W. H. Wiswall & Cd., entered confession yesterday, and both he and the firm are adjudicated bankrupt. The time of filing the athedales was extended ten The creditors of Jeremiah R. Lawrence held a meeting restords of Jeremiah R. Lawrence held a meeting restords morning, and voted to accept the composition offered by the debtor. This was 25 per cent, payable in three, six, nine, and tester months, accured by the notes of the bankrapts, and guaranteed by F. N. Davis, of Beloit.

West & Andrews began a suit your to gainst the Fourth National Bank to against the Fourth National Bank to recover \$10,000.

John MaArthur began a suit for \$2,000 against George L. Scott, and another for like amount against L. B. R. Scott.

Berthold Loewenthal sued Louis J. Heltzman for \$1,000.

C. N. Steed brought suit to recover \$1,000 from Gholsen G. Russell.

Godfrey aod Moses Snydacker began an action for \$7,000 against Charles W. Bigdon.

L. G. Pratt sued C. D. Wilber for \$1,500.

D. J. McCook, for the use of T. C. Diener, began a suit in debt against Frank A. McCormick and Edward Stevens, laying damages at \$5,000.

H. S. Dielrich brought suit for \$10,000 against William B. Freeman, and another for the same sum against Joseph A. Holmes.

CREUIT COURT.

Diedrich & Herder sued the County of Cook to recover \$1,500.

J. B. Kelly was tried for the larceny of a cow found guilty, and his term of imprisonment fixe at two years in the Penitentairs.

John Lafflin, a Constable, was tried for malfound not guilty.

Sarah E. Towney pleaded guilty to larceny and was sent to the County Jan for twenty

and was sent to the County Jall for twenty days.

Joseph Lampier was tried for larcency and found not guilty.

Nellie McGuire pleaded guilty to larcency, and was given one day in the County Jail.

Charles Anderson and Ole Oleson were tried for laicency and found not guilty.

THE CALL MONDAY. for latesbey and found not guilty.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal calendar.

JUDGE HOPKINS—46 to 220.

JUDGE GARRY—30, 93, 96, 98, 97, 106 to 105,

107 to 116, all inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON assists Judge Gary.

JUDGE MOORE—21, 22, 23.

JUDGE ROGRES—280, 282 to 295 inclusive, and

set case 1,269.

JUDGE BOOTH—356 to 375 inclusive.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGENTS.

JUDGE BOOTH-356 to 375 inclusive.

JUDGE FARWELL-No call.

JUDGE FARWELL-No call.

JUDGE FARWELL-No call.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JUDGE BLODGETT—
William T. Hamilion vs. H. H. Honore, \$47,700.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-JUDGE BLODGETT—
Emanual Fitagerald vs. Proceeds of Sale of Schooling Grace Murray; decree, \$84,56.—Annie Woods vs. Schooner Grace Murray, \$51,55.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—S. H. McCree et al. vs. Cook County National Bank; garmishee; conditional judgment, \$1,544,50.—W. S. Potwin vs. George H. Watsen and Alfred C. Thomas \$915,73.—J. Q. Myers v., Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Works, \$52,44;

Gincett Course—Contrasions—J. H. Stewart vs. Julius H. Smith, \$212.—Busch h Brand Brawery Company vs. Mary Jochem, \$198.60.

JUDGE BOOTH—H. Shufeldt, use of D. N. Burnham, vs. Alexander Officer, \$1,500.—R. E. Mosa, use of D. N. Burnham, vs. Alexander Officer, \$1,500.—R. E. Mosa, use of D. N. Burnham is \$1,000.—George F. Codd vs. Richard Bewerds, verdiet; \$70.93.4.—L. Taylor vs. J. A. J. Braunstein; verdiet, \$40, and inption for new trial.—J. P. Cooper vs. John A. Marrow; vardict, \$5.6, and motion for new trial.—J. P. Cooper vs. John A. Marrow; vardict, \$5.6, and motion for new trial.—J. P. Cooper vs. John A. Marrow; vardict, \$5.6, and motion for new trial.—J. PROPOSED JUDICIAL REFORMS.

PROPOSED JUDICIAL REFORMS. PROPOSED JUDICIAL REFORMS.
BY A MENBER OF THE CHICAGO BAB.
To-day's Legal News contains the following communication from Mr. C. C. Bonney, making certain suggestions at to the reformation of courts, their system of procedure, etc.:

DEFABLINENTS OF SUPERMIX COURT.
Increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to twelve, and divide the Court into three permanent departments of four Judges each.

Court into three permanent departments of four Judges each.

Divide the business of the Court into three permanents each department of the Court.

Divide the business of the Court into three permanents classes, and assign one such class to each department of the Court.

Provide that each Judge of the Court shall be assigned to a particular department, and that he shall it permanently therein. Provide that three Judges shall constitute a quorum of each department for the trainaction of behavior of a cause, by the department of the Court to which is shall be assigned, shall be final and conclusive, except as below specified.

HABRINGS REPORE WELLE COURT.

Provide that in all cases in which a dissenting opinion shall be filed, the cause shall be reheard before the whole Court.

fore the full Bench, as the importance of the questions involved or the public welfars may seem to require.

The Supreme Courts of many of the States should be divided into similar departments.

Extract FOR FROMARIS GAURE AND CRETITIONTS OF FORMARIS OF REPORTS IN DISPUTE.

Repeal the provisions of law which limit appeals to cases involving large amounts and provide for a review by the Ai pail at Court, in all cases in which a Judge of that Court shall certify that there is probable cause for such review.

Provide that the party aggreeved may require the presiding Judge to cartify to the Appellate Court the presiding Judge to cartify to the Appellate Court the particular points of the case on which he desires to assign error, tigether with the declaion of the Cours thereon; and that its cause shall be heard and determined by the Appellate Court, without any further or more complete imaceript of the proceedings than may be reasonably necessary to a proper understanding of the questions involved.

DIRECT AND SPRENT DENERMON ON FURLID QUESTIONS.

Provide that the President of the United States, the Fenate, the House of Representatives, and the State flowerments, respectively, may submit to the Supreme Court for decision, any question concerning the relatence or the limitations of any Dower claimed by or against the same under the Constitution of the United States; and that such question shall there

Special Judges to be fixed by a received of the with them; or, if not so fixed, to be determined by the presiding Judge of the Court, in view of the presiding Judge of the Court, in view of the third that the stand amount of the service involved. The public that the properties of the compensation of such Special Judges to apply the compensation of such Special Judges on account of the advantage to the public from the streams to be trained by the services of the services of the between the parties as the Court shall direct of the parties agrees in view of the delay and assessments and the them respectively. them respectively.

Provide that in any original care either party or the provide that in any original care either party or the provide that in any original care either party or the provide that in any original care either party or the provide that it is not been any original party or the party of the party of the party or the party or the party of the party or the party or

by days next after the submission thereof, in my one other than of last resort; nor more than sincy on in the court of last resort.

Provide that the undisinted business in the basis any Judge a time explication of his term of other as be completed by him, with the concurrence of his recessor, in the same manner as though his odded of had not expired.

JUDICHAL COMPANATION OF REFORMS AND STREETS

Provide for a judicial commission to errors are logical order, and in a condensed form, the correct of law contained in the reported cases, nor to the unincous to be consulted with convenience on a surrecy; and let the same commission refers a simplify, as far as practicable, the present form a rules of practice. What is needed in, not the first tion of a new system of pleasing and service, to simply a reform and improvement of the old one in accordance with the established and familiar need flaw.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS,
PRIDERAL COURT AT STREETHES.

Special Disposith to The Cassor Prisons.

Streets Disposith to The Cassor Prisons.

Streets Circuit Court the case of Mary A May,
administratrix of Gharles Davis, against L.

Statat Taylor, Trustee of the Caire City supporty, was argued on a demarrer, by Judge & L.

Edwards for Taylor, and S. P. Wheeler, of Caire,
for the plaintiff. The point in the desurrer
was this: that, se Davis was formerly a Trustee,
and his administratrix was suing a soccessor.

and his administratrix was suing a soccessor trus, the suit should have been brough it Chancery for an accounting and settlement. The planniff's counsel insisted that the suit was en a legal acressment which the parties had right to make, and, therefore, the remedy was at law. The amount involved is some \$10.00 but it necessitates an inquiry into transaction involving several millions of dollars. The design on the domining was reserved.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Mighon" was given for the third time the season at Hooley's Theatre last night. I very large and brilliant sudience was present. The is the more remarkable since the opera has been sung so many times of late that it is as familiar as an old story to a large majority of master people. The performance was announced as a benefit to Miss Kellogy, and the attendance must be considered in part a personal compliment to her. The east of the opers last night was the same as that of Wednesday two wears ago, except that Mrs. Seguin was enbetitated for Miss Beaumont as Prederick. The change will off smoothly. This afternoon at 1240, "East the," with Miss Kellogg in the title role; the evening, "The Boheman Girl," with Mrs. Van Zaudt as Arline. The transport monait is Wastern ton Monday night. Miss Kellogs, a portion of the chorus, and all the performers who are no east in "The Bohemian Girt," will leave the cit at 5:15 in the afterdood; the remainder of the company will leave on a special train Saturday night, reaching Washington Monday morning.

MYICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Rignold's benefit, announced for last night, could not have been very substantial. The bons was only comfortably filled. The last performances of "Henry V." will take pines this alternoon and evening. The matines begins at 158. This is probably the last chance many people in Chicago will have to see this play of Shakapear's adequately mounted and soled. The opportunity should not be lost. Next week Miss Minnie Pamer, said to be a very pretty and promising actives, makes her first appearance in Chicago. The play will be "Laughing Eyes," written apprecially for her.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

SECRET SOCIETIES,

ILLINOIS STATE ENCAMPMENT, Q.A. R. Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribons.

Sycamore, Ill., Jan. 21.—The annual Encampment, Department of Illinois, Graud Army of the Republic reassembled at Masonic Rall as 8:30 o'clock this morning, and, after receiving reports from Committees, proceeded to the cition of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: Commander, Ail.—Gen. Illiliard, Springfield: Sonier Vise-Commander, T. G. Lawlor, Rockford Junior Vice-Commander, P. L. W. Jameso, Chieff Chaplain, Charles E. Beach, Chicago; Sdriver Chaplain, Charles E. Beach, Chicago; Sdriver General, Dr. L. C. Mitchell, Joliet, Delegates if National Encampment (at large), Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Chicago; Col. Hubert A. McCaleb, Ottawa. Alternates, T. B. Coulter, Aurora, and G. C. Culver, Watseks. Conneil of Administration, J. R. W. Stambaugh, Sterling; E. W. Wulard, Wilmington; J. W. Burst, Sycamore; in Church, Atlanta, and W. H. Watson, Aurora, Orthwa was decided upon as the place for heling near Encampment in 1876. Resolutions of thanks to Potter Lodge, to the Masonic fraternity, for the use of their hall, and to the distance of Sycamore for the generous and cordial chisacter of their reception, were adopted expressive of sympathy, in his affliction, with Commads. I Frantice, of Mitchel Post, Lee Cantre, came by his failing, sarly this morning, when retire in the Encampment in Post, Lee Cantre, came by his failing, sarly this morning, when retire in the Encampment and Dall, and the fraction of his log.

The Encampment stem adjourned size dia. The season has been a very successful came and largely attended, and the reports abov fail order to have largely increased in number, is terest, and influence during the past year med the administration of State Commander Hillings and the seports abov fail order to have largely increased in number, is terest and influence during the past year med the administration of State Commander Hillings.

LIVINGSTONE COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispetch to The Chassic Trabuna.

DWIGHT, Ill., Jan. 21.—The country is simultunder water. The rain has come down in the rents the fore part of the week. A great feel of corn is still in the fivid unhusked. Four tag last week the roads were good, and an amount of grain was hauled into town. The bank of D. McWilliams paid out in one day we \$15,000 alone for horge which were shipped from here. It is the opthion of stock-buyers here that the bulk of the hogs for this season has sold. As Livingstone Country is the second country in the State, some image in the state, and the may be formed in regard to the future supply.

John Theodore Saze, son of the post of married in New York Monday. This is the Julian Haythorne might sall a

RELIGIOUS.

The Bev. Mr. Duffield Restates His Views.

What It Is that He Wants to Put Down and Keep Down.

Why the Bible Should Be Retained in the Public Schools.

The Pope's Address to the Sacred College on Christmas Day. Bones Enmity to David-The Sunday-

School Lesson for To-

Morrow.

The Sunday-School Contest.

PUTTING DOWN AND KEEPING DOWN BEV. MR. DUFFIELD EXPLAINS AND MA TAINS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : Cuicago, Jan. 20.—There seems to have been in unfortunate phrase in my paper on "Civili-majon" which has roused a trifle of wrath. And to any person at all acquainted with my religious belief it certainly appears most irregular that I should be made the advocate of an intolerunce which is unchristian and absurd. To nearing is merely this: That inasmuch a evilization was the resultant of Christianity, it must be preserved and maintained. And, fur-har, that our own form of government, being the

her, that our own form of government, being the sighest expression of such a result, must also be preserved. And, still further, that to "put lown and keep down" Romanism, infidelity, and Judaism, is merely to do what is already done with every sort of crime and anarchy.

I suppose a man may even enjoy with a certain grim humor a joke at his own expense, This, that paper has proved to be. It was reached the present of the expression from miseonstructions and But from its legitimate statem

he expression from miseonstructions of the expression from miseonstructions of this like and the east recoil. Soundered that paper as a mere outline, not be soveressed that paper as a mere outline, not be soveressed that paper as a mere outline, not be soveressed that paper as a mere outline, not be soveressed that paper as a mere outline, not be soveressed to the pressure of other duties, I regard it as an endingly unfortunate that my true meaning was not conveyed by that sentence.

The argument—or suggestion rather—was de signed to show the nature of civilization. Be signed to show the nature of civilization is based. But you will observe, that while individuals are to be treated with all tenderness and kindness, the irrors of faith and practice are not to be allowed by the sound of the prevail in any government against the teach logs of experience. Why, I sak, should we allow the state of the sound of the sound

ments which are destructive to liberty. Let an mean repeamber the last few days at Washington and how the gray came "on deck again," and he will see that fire make a bad master. In all my persona associations with the classes of people I have maked I am happy to believe that we have exteemed and respected each other. But when a issue is thrust like this uron the very core of the vital force of the Republic, I hold it to be the abserts cowardice to shirk it. The next Presidential campaign is certain to develop these facts into their real importance. Even the Buddhists say "Thou shalt not serve a sinner the pursuit of his sine," and we dare not allow anything but that which has created this Government to keep the control. A fover of liberty must contend to the death against license. Following means anarony and dissolution.

I am informed by a gentleman of distinction is the bar in this city that the ordinance of 17s under which these five Northwestern States we organized is explicit in its provisions concerning the sched fund. He tells me that King Jame version is the recognized legal version, and the

she school from the recognized legal version, and tha moder that ordinance, no such action as a cone taken by our 3chool Board can possib stand in any legal sense.

Pray do me the favor to put me right upon the record. I have no wish to shrink from an legalimate conclusion to which I may have com I believe in the protection of cur republication of those institutions which educate projudice its coming voters.

I fail to see that it is intolerant to do the much. We applauded Gen. Dux to the equivers he spet! And now, after Seward proclaiman "irrepressible conflict," and Helper spoke it as an "impending condict," the battle he been fought and won by Lincoln's proclamatic of amagination. As in the Norre legend, Sign has his foot on the head of Fafoir, the drisgon, and Fafoir must be "kept down," and yo yourself, my dear air, would be intelerant enough to refuse it a resuscitation. After all, what "totstance" and what is "intolerance George MacDonald says that "the only ine orable thing in the world is love." Hence, to must be extremely intolerant.

"Bight and wrong, both cannot live Death-grappied! Which shall it be? Strike! Only justice can give Safety to that which is free!"

Nellher then can we afford to be "tricked the balancing odds," This is the country which the majority rules, and should it happthat the success gained for this country by present majority were overthrown we would know what to expect. Is Romanism a tolerareligion? I saludaism quite up to the wants today? Will infidelity satisfy the longing sou of men? Hardly, I think, if their records a faithfully considered and they are consiste with the success gained for this country by present majority were overthrown we would know what to expect. Is Romanism a tolerareligion? I saludaism quite up to the wants to day? Will infidelity satisfy the longing sou of men? Hardly, I think, if their records a faithfully considered and the faits error (to mind) in your own argument is that, as Cultyuts it better, "O, give un law in liberty an identification of the

in view of the delay and expense area in citively.

OF LITIGATION WITHOUT PROBLEM CLAVE.

It many original care either party, on filing mission to do and receive subsensital inabilities and receive subsensital inabilities. The control of the cont

unfinished business in the hands of

MISCELLANEOUS. PEDERAL COURT AT STRINGSTEED.
Special Dispatch to The Chesgo Pribune.
DIGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—In the United es Circuit Court the case of Mary A Mayo, inistratrix of Charles Davia, against L. ts Taylor, Trustee of the Cairo City proper-

#### AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA of course, for the worse, The opera west-moothly. This afternoon at 12:80, "Mas-" with Miss Kellogg in the title role; this ing, "The Bohemian Girl," with Mrs. Van it as Arline. The troups opens in Washing. Monday night. Miss Kellogg. Monday night. Miss Rellogz, a portion of chorus, and all the performers who are not in "The Bohemian Giri," will leave the city is in the afternoon; the remainder of the pany will leave on a special train Saturday at, reaching Washington Monday morning.

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Ir. Rignold's benefit, announced for fast night, id not have been fery substantial. The house only comfortably filled. The last performes of "Henry V." will take place this aftern a fad evening. The matines begins at 1:50. It is probably the last chance many people in page will have to see this play of Sbakapears's quariely mounted and acted. The opportunately mounted and acted. The Opportunatel

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

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LUNOIS STATE ENCAMPMENT & A. R. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CANORI, III., Ján. 21.—The annual Encample, Department of Illinois, Graud Army of Republic, reassembled at Masonic Hall at o'clock this morning, and, after receiving ris from Committees, proceeded to the electron of officers for the ensuing year, with the wing result: Commander, A.ji. Gen. H. ard. Springfield; Senior Vice-Comder, T. G. Lawlor, Rockford: Junior Commaneer, P. L. W. Janson, Chicago; blain, Charles E. Beach, Chicago; Sargeoneral, Dr. L. C. Mitchell, Joliet, Delegates to omal Encampment (at large), Geo. A. L. Main, Chicago; Col. Habert A. McCaleb, Ob. Alternates, T. R. Coniter, Autora, and C. Miver, Watseka. Council of Administration, W. Stambaugh, Sterling; E. W. Walard, nington; J. W. Burst. Sycamore; Ira Arch, Atlanta, and W. H. Watson, Auroratiaws was decided upon as the place for holdners Encampment in 1876. Resolutions of the to Potter Lodge, to the Masonic frater for the use of their hall, and to the chilsen yearner for the generous and cordial charcoff their reception, were adopted. Solutions were as a adopted expressive of pathy, in his affliction, with Comrade J. R. tice, of Mitchel Post, Lee Centre, caused is falling, early this morning, when returned the banquet and ball, and the fracture is falling, early this morning, when returned the banquet and ball, and the fracture is falling, early this morning, when returned the banquet and ball, and the fracture is falling, early this morning, when returned the banquet and ball, and the fracture is falling, early this morning, when returned the banquet and ball, and the fracture is falling that the adjourned sine die.

1 Assistant Adjutant-General; Judge 4d. Le; Chief Mustering Officer, and a number senson has been a very successful one largely attended, and the reports show the robace is an annual and ministration of State Commander Hilliard.

LIVINGSTONE COUNTY, ILL.

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Special Dispatch to The Chasso Tribune.

TIGHT, Ill., Jan. 21.—The country is almost rwater. The rain has come down in tole the fore part of the week. A great dearn is still in the field unhusked. Four day week the roads were good, and an immost into f grain was hauled into town. The of D. McWilliams paid out in one day own On alone for hogs which were shipped from this the opinion of stock-buyers here the unit of the hogs for this season has been as Livingstone County is the second contracting county in the State, some idea be-formed in regard to the future supply.

no Theodore Saxe, son of the poet, we add in New York Monday. This is when a Hawthorne might call a Saxe son stads.

The Rev. Mr. Duffield Restates His Views.

RELIGIOUS.

What It Is that He Wants to Put Down and Keep Down.

Why the Bible Should Be Retained in the Public Schools.

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PUTTING DOWN AND KEEPING DOWN,
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TO the Edder of The Chicago Tribune:
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in unfortunate phrase in my paper on "Civili-mion" which has roused a trifle of wrath. And b any person at all acquainted with my relig-ion belief it certainly appears most irregular and I should be made the advocate of an intoler-

his belief it certainly appears most irregular late which is unchristian and abourd. The nearing is merely this: That inasmuch as irilization was the resultant of Christianity, it must be preserved and maintained. And, further, that our own form of government, being the late appears of auch a result, must also be preserved. And, still further, that to "put lown and keep down" Romanism, infidelity, and lodism, is merely to do what is already done with every sort of crime and anarchy.

I suppose a man may even enjoy with a certain grim humor a joke at his own expense. This, that paper has proved to be. It was read to the Presbyterian ministers' meeting, was then borroved by a friend, and then (utterly to my supprise) was printed in The Tribuxe. Hence on can at once perceive that I would most certainly (had I known it in time) have guarded the expression from miseonstructions of all kinds. But from its legitimate statement of onot in the least recoil. I tondered that paper as a mere outline, not by any means "exhaustive," and not by any means exhaustive," and not by any means exhaustive," and not by any means exhaustive," and not by any means exhaustive, "and not by any means exhaustive," and not by any means exhaustive," and not by any means exhaustive, and not by any means exhaustive, it is in the minority demanding a control of the minority. For they have human rights,—but for hemselves they may elect those beliep and bern-when less and the proof that the sarth was round, and claimed the proof that the sarth was round, and claimed the proof that the earth was round, and claimed the proof that the earth was round, and claimed the proof that the earth was round, and claimed the proof that the earth was round, and claimed the proof that the earth was round, and claimed the proof that the earth was round, and claimed the proof that the earth was round, and claimed the proof that the earth was round, and claimed that man a martyr to ignorance; and yet, by the very principle which is brought the proof that the earth

mobile of doing more than hinting a line of arms.

In therefore, written rapidly and under the pressure of other duties, I regard it as expectingly unfortunate that my true meaning was not conveyed by that sentence.

The argument—or suggestion rather—was defigured to show the nature of civilization. Religious toleration is the first principle of Christ's system, and on this civilization is based. But, you will observe, that while individuals are to be treated with all tendernees and kindness, their arrors of faith and practice are not to be allowed to prevail in any government against the teach-

men remember the last few days at Washington, and how the gray came "on deck again," and he will see that fire makes a bad master. In all my personal associations with the classes of people I have samed. I am happy to believe that we have esteemed and respected each other. But when an issue is thrust like this uron the very core of the vital force of the Republic, I hold it to be the sheerest cowardice to shirk it. The next Presidential campaign is certain to develop these facts into their real importance. Even the Buddhists say "Thou shalt not serve a stiner in the pursuit of his sine," and we dare not allow anything but that which has created this Government to keep the control. A lover of liberty must content to the death against license. For license means anarray and dissolution.

I am informed by a gentleman of distinction at the bar in this city that the ordinance of 1737 under which these five Northwestern States were organized is explicit in its provisions concerning the school fund. He tells me that King James' version is the recognized legal version, and that, moder that ordinance, no such action as the one taken by our School Board can possibly stand in any legal sense.

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Pray do me the favor to put me right upon the record. I have no wish to shriok from any legalizated in the super islon of those institutions which educate or prejudice its coming voters.

I fail to see that it is intolerant to do thus much. We applanded Gen. Dix to the echo when he issued his order. "If any man attempts to had down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" And now, after Seward proclaimed an "irrepressible conflict," and Helper spoke of it as an "impending conflict," the battle has been fought and won by Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. As in the Norse legend, Sigurd has his foot on the head of Fafoir, the dragon,—and Fafnir must be "kept down," and you, yourself, my dear sir, would be intolerant enough to refuse it a resuscitation. After all, what is "intolerance"? George MacDonald says that "the only inexorable thing in the world is love." Hence, love must be extremely intolerant. All correct principles must be very intolerant. All correct principles must be were well as the success gained for this country by its plannering odds." This is the country in which the majority rules and should it happen that the success gained for this country by its present majority were overthrown we would all know what to expect. Is Romanism a tolerant religion? Is Judaism quite up to the wants of to-day? Will infidelity satisfy the longing souls of me? Hardly, I think, if their records are faithfully considered and they are consistent with she past. Papal infallibility, the denial of the New Testament, and Hume's argument from exp

nteem as landbolder Truth. What is it but Communism to sale with that which produces Communism to rank with that which produces Communism to rank with that which produces Republicanism? I, at all events, did not otherwise understand Liebei's "Civil Liberty."

I sincerely regret that my conclusions were thated in so terse and sharp a way—for the reatons already given—and that they have attracted his attention. As "plain blunt man," a "lover it my country and my kind." I have stated an honstophine. While it sounds harsh it is in reality to from being harsh. I have the right to be injusted with any political smoods who would de-

Section of the continued and the statement of the statement which the statement of the stat

places. Therefore, written rapidly and under the present of the control of the present of the control of the present of the control of the present of the pr

It is true that, since its passage, some of the Grangers have approved of it, especially that large class of them who are small farmers, and raise very little to sell or carry upon the roads, and never travel themselves,—and so the law got the name of "Grange legislation" without deserving it or the Grangers being responsible for it.

It is also true that "Farmer Taylor," who was Governor when the law was passed, and who made more fuss than was necessary in carrying the law into effect, was made the candidate of the Grangers, to some extent, by the lodiscreet and undemocratic action of Ool. John Coenrase, who was Grand Master of the organization during the last State canvass. Occhrane conceived the idea of making himself and the Order felt at the ballot-box, and so he prepared a series of questions that he requested his subordinate Masters to present to all candidates for office, and request answers, in order that the Grangers might "govern themselves accordingly," which meant defeat if the said candidate for office, and request answers, in order that the Grangers were quietly made known to all the lodges. But the game of the Grand Master to decide it advance and in the secret lodge-room who should be Governor of a great and populous State did not work as successfully as he wished, and the man of his choice was beaten, although all she rest of his colleagues on the "Reform" ticket were elected. This result is taken as an evidence of THE GOOD SENSE OF THE FARMERS. In not allowing one of their head men and officers to dictate to them in regard to their political action, and it is also taken as an evidence of returning reason upon the railroad question. The grievances of toe people of the West in reference to railroad building and management are many and hard to be borne; but, after two years of trial with a cast-iron law establishing charges beyond the power of anybody to alter or amend, our people are convinced that it is an impractibility, and will unite in asking for its repeal or essential modification. And o

was a surprise to some few politicians of both parties, but he supplemented that recommenda-

tion with another that is quite satisfactor ; to

their investments. As this question of railroad interference by the Legislature is regarded here

as the most important one that is to engage the attention of members at this session, and as it is one that has considerably agitated the Wisconsin

public for the past two years, it is easy to se that the Governor was closely watched, and his utterances upon the subject were regarded with great consideration. The Potter law was a piece of unwise legislation that was concooled by the

politicians of both parties with the hope of CATCHING AND RETAINING THE GRANGER VOTE,

and was not such a law as the farmers wanted.

It is true that, since its passage, some of the
Grangers have approved of it, especially that
large class of them who are small farmers, and

WISCONSIN.

The Message of Gov. Ludington Takes Well—His Recommendations for the Repeal of the Potter Law Likely to Be Carried Oat—The New Legislature and the Sturf It Is Composed of—A Governor Who Vetoed Fourteen Bills in One Day—Political.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribusa.

Madison, Jan. 20.—It is one week ago to-day since Gov. Harrison Lodington delivered his inaugural message before the two Houses of the Legislature in joint convention. So we have had a whole week to discuss its recommendations, to criticise its faults, to praise its good points, and to lament its omissions,—and in a week's time the great American people in this fast age can do a great deal of praising or growling, or both. As a whole, the message has given very general satisfaction to the moderate men of the convention to the moderate men of the convential satisfaction to the satisfaction to the satisfaction to the satisfacti

NOTICE.

We are unable to account for the appear ance of our name in a card introduced inte an article recently published in severals the Chicago papers, as follows: wit: That the Legislature do pass a bill protecting the people against corporate extortions of every kind, and granting speedy redress for all grievances complained of, but not to deny the right of railroads to earn a little money upon

WEIGHTMAN & COMPANY, (Formerly Powers & Weightman,) Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.

Now, our business was established in 1818, by Farr & Kunsi, and the present members of the firm of Fowers & Weightman have been connected in business for thirty-eight years, first with the late Mr. John Farr as John Farr & Co., then as Farr, Powers & Weightman, and since the first of January, 1848, as at present, Powers & Weightman. No one of either of our names has left our firm.

firm.

Moreover, we have carefully avoided being dealers in Alcohol. We use large-quantities, but are purchasers only.

It is some years, too, since we bought any of the article in Chicago. What we generally use is of Philadelphia make.

Yours, very respectfully, POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. SUCCESSFUL MUSIC BOOKS. Getze's School for Parlor Organ! It is already in the hands of 20,000 learners are on Reed Organs, and deserves this and greeces. Contains 176 graded lessons, including agreeable Pieces, a dozen Songs, and 25 short laries. \$2.50.

Bellak's Analytical Method FOR PIANOFORTE.

As the very first instruction book (for the first three months on the Fisno), nothing could be better. Very easy pieces, nicely fingered and graded. Does away, mostly, with the drynnes and drudgery of the first quarter. In Paper, 75c. High School Choir. \$1.00. For Buth debooks, Academics, Semmar Gems of English Song.

A large, elegant collection of Chotce Songs, with plane or Reed Organ accompanisment, 227 pages, plane of the Songs, 25,00 in Clean.

All books mailed, post-free, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO.. 711 Broadway, Buccessors to Lee & Walter, New York. Philadelphia.

Is the everage monthly profit estimated to be paiff to bolders of stock perialleges by ratious bankers in Wall-st. The house of Masses. Alexander Frottinghum & Gs., 12 Wall-st., New York, who possess a world-wide reputation of the profit of

LAKESIDE ENTERTAINMENT

AMUSEMENTS. FARWELL HALL

ANOTHER COURSE OF

FOUR GRAND CONCERTS. Richings-Bernard Company,

Camilla-Urso Company, Mendelssohn Quintette, Philharmonic Club.

A Implied number of Course Trickets, admitting tall the Concerts, and to reserved seets, will be sold to ONE BOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!
Seats in front row of balcony Three Bollars.
To protect the public from tichet speculators, all seat purchased by any one person must be taken in the arm section. purchased by any one person must be taken in the ante section.

The takent is of the highest order, and the price is the lowest aver offered. The names and the figures speak for themselves.

Tickets for sele at Parwell Hall on Friday and Saberday of this week. Office open at 8 a.m. EXPOSITION BUILDING.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF

POULTRY PIGEONS. RABBITS. ANDCATS

No one should fail to see this unparelleled collection OPEN TO-DAY. From 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. Administration this week, 35 cents : Children, 10 cents

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. LAST APPEABANCE OF THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA

MR. C. D. HESS. Director.

LAST GRAND MATINEE TO-DAE.

Last performance of Fiscow's

MARTHE.

Last appearance of MISS ELLICOG, Mrs.

HATINEE COMMENCES AT 12:50.

HATINEE COMMENCES AT 12:50. Doors open at 11:45.
This evening, committening at 8, Balfe's
BOHEMIAN GIRL. Last appearance of Mms. Van Kandt. Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Seguin, and Wm. lastic in the cost.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES A Glorious Star Olio And Den Thompson as Josh Whiteomh

"We advise ladies not to pairwains the Adalphi while the present bill remains unchanged. The play which concludes the performance is unfit to be given in any docest theater. Policemen are the only members of society who should hear it, and they should not hear if more than once."—Tribuse. Jun. 20. 76. A CLEVER PIECE OF SATIRE, TRULY EF Come and see Josh Whitcomb, everybody. Spenial performance Sunday night.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. LAST TIES

LAST TIME. L. Maffines at half-past 1, HENRY V SATURDAY NIGHT-BENEY V. LAST TIME. LAST TIME. Monday-MINNIE PALMER In LAUGHING EVEL

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. PO-CA-HON-TAS

MONDAY, HIDDEN HAND. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. DON'T FORGET THE MATINEE SI SLOCUM

THIS AFTERNOON. 25 and 50 cents, Evening as usual. EXPOSITION SKATING PARK. Grand Potatoe Race To-Night. Also Exhibition and Burissons Stating by Eugene Pratt and Frank Crocker, Champion Carnival States. Pull Band of Music Every Sight. Tuesday Evening, Jan. 25, there will be a GRAND TOURNAMENT. Regular prices of admission, 25 cents; children un-der 12, 15 cents.

WEST SIDE SKATING RINK Open Afternoon and Evening.
This Saturday evening, Mr. G. A. BLATHM. Champ.
Comic Stater of America, will appear in his up-Don't fall to see his hand-spring.

Pull Band of Music, SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. HON. WM. BROSS. "What I Remember of Early Chicago."

hecomuck's Hell, Sunday Aftersoon, Jan. 20 Doors open at 2, close at 2. Admission, 19 cents. Tinkels for sale at the door and at James, McClurg & Co.'s. Hell lighted und warmed. South Side Stages rub to and from the lecture. FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

The partnership beretofore axisting under the style and name of Michael Cohen & Co., has the day beam dissolved by mutual concent, Michael Cohen paying ill habilities, and collecting all outstanding dots due to the collecting and outstanding dots due to the collecting all col the late firm. Chicago, Jap. 19, 1976. NOTICE.

The understyned will continue in the Wholesale Re-tion Busines and Agency of the "Hall & Manning" Standard Speed Cotton. A full supply of all goods kept in this line will always be found at the old stand. Returning thanks for past patronage. MICHARL COPTER, 194 Sooth Franklinest, past Mastison. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES. Proposals for furnishing Medical Supplies for Sevan Marine Hospitals for one year will be received at the Office of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Respital Survice, Waishington, D. C., up is 13 eclock, noon, of Jan. 20, 1876. Scaedule of articles and estimated quantities required will be furnished an application to the above address.

By direction of the Survice of the Treastry.

By Gracion of Survice of the Treastry.

Supervising Surgeon-General.

N. B.—The time up to which Propose Will be selved in hereby extended to Jan. 2t, 18 fc.
By direction of the Secretary of the Transury,
JNO M. WOODWORTH,
Supervising Engels.-General MACHINERY. Churches, Public Buildings, Private Residences

LOW PRESSURE STEAM AND HOT WATER, By the latest and most offeetive methodat Registe lowest prices, Radiators, Colls, Fittings, Pumps, & CRANE, BREED & CO.

EDUCATIONAL ALLEN'S ACADEMY Mos. 164 and 165 Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-The most alegant and thoroughly equipped Boy School in the United Sistes. Propers for Haven Yale, Princeton, or any University, or for haven Spicedid Primary Department for Stills boys. As team commences Jan. 48; a good time for new pup to enter, IRA W. ALLEN, LL. D., President.

> TANDARD SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.

SCALES.

#### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Federal Supreme Court had before it educately the case of Muon & Scott vs. The opie of Illinois, which involves the power of State to fix the charges of elevators, the censing of the business, etc.

Mr. Christian Guderjahn did not go on the

nd of either Officer Harmon or Mr. Grueta-toher. They were liberated on their own cognizances, and Mr. Guderjahn had nothing do with them.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mahasse, optician, 88 Madison, street (Taibunk Suilding), was at 8 a. m., 29 deg.; 10 a. m., 31 deg.; 12 m., 34 deg.; 3 p. m., 32 deg.; 8 p. m. 85 deg. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.57; 8 p. m.

The name of the burglar arrested recently at Englewood was not Charles Maple, but Charles Wemple. Mr. Maple is a citizen against whom no charge has ever been made, while Mr. Wem-ple was sent to the Bridewell for various mis-

leeds.

No definite steps have yet been taken by the Democratic Central Committee to secure the meeting of the next Democratic Convention in this city. The sub-committee appointed last Ihursday evening have so far only determined to get up a circular containing the reasons for having the Convention here. The meeting of the National Committee to appoint the time and place for holding the Convention will probably be attended by Obadiah Jackson, C. H. McCormick, Perry H. Smith, and Thomas Hoyne.

Commer Distract, venterdays held an increast.

mick, Perry H. Smith, and Thomas Hoyne.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest on Frederick Roos, ex-Policenan Roney's second victim. The jury listened to the reading of the testimony of several of the more important witnesses at the inquest on Schaetzlein, and to the testimony of Courad Peters and Gottleib Schneider, two witnesses, who added nothing to the lestimony. Charles Gritzmacher, Jr., and Pedro Harmon are each held as accessories in \$2,500 bail, and as they failed to turn up at the inquest yesterday a Coroner's warrant is out for their arrest.

yesterday a Coroner's warrant is out for their arrest.

The second of the series of hand-ball games at \$50 a side, arranged between John Caranody and P. Hannos on one side, and Hugh Harrity and Thomas Baynes on the other, came off yesterday at Carmody & O'Malley's ball court, corner of Chicago avenue and Franklin street. The contest resulted as follows: First game won by Carmody and Hannon, 21 against 12; second game won by Harrity and Baynes, 21 against 16; third game won by Harrity and Baynes, 21 against 18. The third and Hannon, 21 against 20; fifth game won by Harrity and Baynes, 21 against 18. The third and last sense of the contest will be played next week at Hartnett's ball court, on North Water street, between Clark and Dearborn.

LUCIUS FIELD.

Mr. Lucius Field, father of C. R. Field, and when of Chicago's most respected citizens, died Wednesday morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. K. Allen, Highland Park. Mr. Field, who was in his 84th year, was a direct descendant of Zachariah Field, born in London in 1600, who was a resident of Dorchester, Mass., until 1630, and who died in Hartford, Coun., in 1649. In early life deceased was a clerk in Boston, afterwards a clothier in Troy, N. Y., and later a stove merchant in New York, where he removed in 1827. In 1838 he came West, and during the greater part of the time has resided with his children, doing hardly any active business. Until about a year ago he enjoyed excellent health. He had distinct recollections of the funeral services will be held at the Presuter of Washington, and was acquainted with many of the prominent men of that time.

BIGNOLD AND THE "SUPERS." evening the "supers" of McVicker's evening the "supers" of McVicker's appreciating Mr. George Rignold's to them during his engagement there past two weeks, and his efforts in their se previously reported in these columns, de him with a souvenir, in the shape of ful gold pen-holder, pen, and pencil, was accompanied with the following

Mr. George Rignoid—Dram CHI: "remote companying present from the "Supers" of Micker's, not for its intrinsic value, but as a slig-stimonial of their appreciation of the services reed by you in obtaining at least apprition of the sale as them for their labor, thinking had it not been for their labor, the labor l

gift was left in Mr. Rignold's dressing and, it is needless to say, was fully clated. He closes his engagement this

The Bev. Dr. E. B. Brown, a young rabbi of Peoria, delivered his celebrated lecture on "The Palmud: Its Ethics and Literary Beauties," at thickan's Hall, corner of Illinois and North lark strests, yesterday evening. The rabbi is lecturer of no mean attainments, and the sub-Clark streats, vesterday evening. The rabbi is a lecturer of no mean attainments, and the subject he had chosen was one of unusual interest and beauty. Yet he does not seem to be appreciated by the North Side Hobrew Congregation, which induced him to lecture only fourteen persons having come to listen to him. The rabbi, however, delivered his lecture, and the few who were present enjoyed an unusual treat. The subject is treated with rare judgment and skill, and to this is added a good voice and excellent delivery. He began his discourse by saying that nothing could be more interesting to Jewish minds than the history and literary reasures of the ancient times. The Talmud was nothing more nor less than a religious, philicosphical, and scientific history of the times of which but a meagreaccount was given in the Bible. He showed how the Talmud came into existence, and how its various treasures and goms were gathered together and preserved. The Talmud at present composed a litrary of no less than 400 volumes, representing the condition and spirit of the various conturies of which it treated. After having given a full history of the creation of the Talmud, he went over its ethics and beauties, which he said must be of unusual value because they had never changed for thousands of years. In this part of the lecture he related numberless anecdotes and stories from the Talmud treating of fills affection, patience, and other virtues exercised in those golden times.

He closed with a enloyer of the Jewish race, which had been toosed hither and thither these many years, and yet it was in existence and respected everywhere for learning and virtues. And this was attributable to the fact that wherever the Jew was he has always the Bible with him, not in his pocket nor in his head, but in his heart. There was not a Jew to be found

ment years, and year it was an attitioned and respected everywhere for learning and virtues.

\*\*Species of the country the species of a moderate few there is moderate few there is a moderate few the species of the country that the country the public schools, fourthand in this posts are in its based, in a line of the problem of the country, the public schools, fourthand in liveral four public schools, fourthand in liverage that there were no Contributes present literated by thirty nice liables. He expressed histogeneous that there were no Contributes, and those with the public schools, fourthand the contribute of the fourth is about the present and the species of the problem of the proble

this exploit of Mr. Frayne's, and bearty all stepped up and shook him warmly by the hand, saying that he was the best short-range shot that had ever come under their notice.

The roultry exhibition yesterday was good, and will increase when its merits are more generally known. To-day the price of admission for children will be lowered to 10 cents. New fowls are constantly arriving, and the show is steadily gaining in interest.

The transfer of the dogs from the main building to the art gallery has caused some delay, but all will be in readiness by Monday. Small kennels have been formed all around the sides of these rooms for the accommodation of the dogs. By Monday, when the list will be closed, it is expected that there will be a collection of 250 canines for exhibition. Mr. Smith, of Detroit, will arrive in the city Monday with nine imported dogs, and Mr. Turner, of St. Louis, will be here by Tuesday with twelve red Irish setters.

Among the prizes is one manufactured by the Meriden Company for Forest and Stream, to be presented by that journal as the principal prize at the show of dogs. The cup itself is 34 inches in hight, and rests upon a marble biss. The lower part represents the trunk of a tree, at the foot of which a woodcook is partly conceased by ferus. On each side of the tree, and at a point, is a solid figure of a dog, one, a pointer, moddled from life after a celebrated Western dog, Ranger, and the other the well-known Laverack setter Countess. On the body of the cup are two medafions, one of which is filed by the presentation inscription, and the other by an engraving of Col. Samuel Colt's noted old pointer "Phil." The sides are adorned with hunting implements, and on the cover are two grouse. It is vained at \$500. This cup will be on exhibition at C. D. Peacock's, corner of Washington and Siste streets, on arrival.

THE YALENSIANS.

The annual reunion of the Chicago Yale Alumni Association occurred last evening at the Grand Pacific. There was a good attendance, mong those who were present being Prof. ranklin Fisk, Dr. J. N. Hyde, William F. Poole, J. C. Patterson, James T. Hyde, W. H. Whittaker, A. Bartow, H. C. Baunard, A. B. Mason, E. G. Mason, F. MacVeagh, the Rev. L.
T. Chamberlain, O. W. Wight, Edward Sanford,
L. L. Palmer, John Johnston, J. C. Grant, L.
S. Boyce, J. H. Bissell, J. W. Andrews, H. I.
Bliss, B. D. Magrader, W. P. Lynde, N. P.
Hulst, A. A. Sprague, O. F. Addis, A.
Byerson, M. W. Robinson, A. F.
Hatch, Perry Trumbull, I. S. Norton,
G. S. F. Savage, — Thorne, Samuel Appleton,
H. Strong, W. Strong, E. W. Whitney, N. C.
Perkins, Thomas McKindley, H. B. Mason, E.
Andrews, C. B. Hosmer, C. A. Dupee, F. Gaylord,
S. H. Wheeler, D. J. Burrill, L. S. Torrence, H.
T. Rogers, H. V. Freeman, H. T. Steele, C. H.
Morse, Henry Booth, Matthews, B. W. Gridley,
and Stuart Clark.
The company assembled in Parlor No. 44, and
spent half-an-hour in social conversation. They
then proceeded into the ladies' ordinary, where
the tables were found loaded with the delicacies
usual on such occasions. Following is the prolason, E. G. Mason, F. MacVeagh, the Rev. L.

gramme of the exercises :

ramme of the exercises:

Latin Salutatory—W. H. Whittaker, '73.

Philosophical Oration, "'Neath the Rims of dear Old Tale, "Frof. F. W. Fisk, D.D., '49.

High Oration, The Presidents of Tale, Met' agona stephanos me. The Rev. David J. Burrell, '67.

O(h)ration(s)—The Landladies of New Haven. Porsan, et hace olim meminisse juvabit. John Johnson, Jr., '83.

Dissertation—" Elegant and decorated language in metry, expressing such and such thoughts,"—James M. Hyde, M. D., 61.

Dispute, Linonis and Brothers—H. T. Steele, '46.

First Colloquy, College Bell(e)s. "Hear the wild slar(u)m of the bell(e)s. J. W. Andrews, '70.

Second Colloquy, College Boys. "May the nipse and the bown never lisave us."—O. F. Aldis, '74.

Valedictory—J. S. Norton, '65.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—For the information

organization above designated, but who lack an opportunity to know from personal observation me of the features of the educational system ticularly to comply with expressed wishes re-lating to the above, a few statements are herein given. Several modifications in the system were adopted by the Board of Education ias September, by which, it is believed, important advantages have been gained. At the beginning of the school-year a new course of study we adopted providing for a broader and more varied culture. The modified plan also abbreviates the time formerly requisite for passing through a curriculum of studies. This is rendered possicurriculum of studies. This is rendered possible by better systematizing of work and by bringing to bear better appliances in teaching.

By shortening the interval between the first year of the primary work and that of the High School, thus bringing the pupil to the latter at a considerably earlier age, a very much larger per cent of the enrolled pupils will, it is believed, be found to enter upon and complete the High School course. Not only this; by this modification it is also rendered possible to meet the requirements of pupils for instruction in come of the tion it is also rendered possible to meeticle requirements of pupils for instruction in some of the higher graces of learning, who possibly may not be able to command the time for the High School course. This comes chiefly through a Preparatory Department established in each of the four subdivisions of the district. Pupils passing through the studies of the Preparatory Department are eligible to the High School. In the Springer School, located on the corner of Forty-first street and Wabash avenue, several branches of a high course are provided for this year, instruction in them being given by competent teachers. Latin, French, German, and so me of the higher mathematics are taught in the school. It is doubtful whether the German language is anywhere taught by a more expert and able teacher than is found here in teaching both to read and speak the language.

To meet the needs of some pupils whose time for school attendance is necessarily limited to a few more months, possibly another year, the Board has recently adopted a plan to admit pupils to any branches of the course which will be specially servicable to them in a practical way, providing for the omission of such studies of the regular course as are deemed less essential, application for the privilege being made in accordance with the desire or approval of the parent or guardian.

The Highs chool in Englewood is in a flouroils for instruction in some of the

accordance with the desire or approval of the parent or guardian.

The HighfSchool in Englewood is in a flour-isbing condition. It is equipped with a corpe of zealous and able teachers. It admits pupils not resident in the district, from the city and elsewhere, upon the payment of a moderate fee for tuition.

W. Wilkie, Superintendent.

the time, on account of Brown's connections, and out of particular respect for his family, who stand well.

Brown will have a hearing before Justice Scul-

. CRIMINAL.

Detective Macauley wants an owner for seveneen volumes of Latin works neatly bound in

Michael Brennan, Clerk of the Police Departawaiting an owner. Fred Arnold, of No. 243 South Halsted street,

Before Justice Haines yesterday afternoon; Constable Perrine waived examination on a charge of malfessance in office, and will appear before the Criminal Court. His bonds are \$500. Albert Zimmerman, for stealing a borse from Gerhard Franzen, was vesterday held in \$600 to the Criminal Court. This is the fourth horse-stealing case for which Albert has answered since his first arrest just a week ago.

Officer Parker last evening captured Michael Whitty with a stolen crock of butter in a sack. In the station Michael tore off the tag, but the Station-keeper put the pieces together, and thus ascertained the owner.

Charles Erickson, a special policeman at the Chicago & Pacific Bailway Depot on Larrabee street, has been playing hotel-runner to turn an extra penny, and, not having any license, he will be brought before Justice Kaufmann for that violation of the ordinances.

A woman named Sarah Keegan was yesterday held in \$300 to the Criminal Court for stealing some goods from the Boston clothing house. Appearances were in her favor, and she was about to be let off altogether, when a capacious pocket was discovered inside her shawl.

W. B. Laugley, the keeper of a pawnshop and money-loan office at No. 172 South Clark street, was yesterday held in \$10,000 by Justice Summerfield. The police have discovered traces of nearly that, amount of scien property which has passed through his hands, and are working to secure evidence against him on the day of trial. They will give no particulars except that it consists of a long series of misdeeds, on some of which he stands but a small show.

W. D. Messinger of No SMA Frikon street.

of which he stands but a small show.

W. D. Messinger, of No. 504 Fulton street, yesterday reported the larceny of a valuable overcoat. In the afternoon Detective Simonds brought in two boys, who gave their names as James Rogers and James Fhillips. Rogers said he was a train boy on the Pan-Handle route, land such proved to be the case. Just as the boys were about being set at liberty, Rogers was noticed to have two overcoats on his back, and on investigation pine of them proved to be that of Mr. Messinger. Upon Rogers were also found a dispidated watch, some pawn tickets, and other traces of stoled property. They were locked up in the Armory.

Armory.

Jeff Hankins and eight inmates of his gambling-bell were before Justice Summerfield yesterday morning, and were each assessed \$15 for being inmates. Against the keeper there was another charge—of swindling by cards—page-ferred by Sidor Laserovitsch, the traveling partner of a New Jork stationery house, who claims to have lost \$2,400 in money and a diamond ring at Hankins' faro-table. On this charge a change of venue was taken to Justice De Wolf. It was there continued until Tuesday at 3 p. m., the lateness of the hour yesterday preventing a continuation, though Laserovitsch was pretty thoroughly examined by Mr. Trude, who is counsel for the defendant.

John Graser had been paying attentions to

counsel for the defendant.

John Graser had been paying attentions to Sophia Auherbach, who tends bar in her parents saloon on Archer avenue, and they were thought to be engaged. But Sophia's fond hopes were blighted when John married another. But Sophia went about her customary duties with becoming fortitinde. John, the false, was her customer one evening, and after drinking several times, stepped outside of the door. Sophia came near the window, which John also approached, and made a face at him. He wound his handkerchief deliberately around his hand for protection, and thrust it through the pane, striking Sophia under the right eye, and cutting her terribly, so that she can never use the optic again. For this piece of brutality, Justice Foote fined John Graser \$100 and costs. The case was a change of venue from Summerfield.

A NABROW ESCAPE.

a change of venue from Summerfield.

Michael Kenny's saloon at No. 365 South Clark street was the scene of a diagraceful row at about 8 o'clock last evening, which might easily have ended in murder. A young chap named Ed Lowery, in the employ of J. V. Farwell & Co., was quite drunk, and rained down epithets on the head of the bar-tender. A man named McDonald remonstrated, and after a few words the two clinched. Albert Irish, a bystander, tried to separate them, and just as he did so he was asseanled from behind by James Holland, who, with brife in Irand, began plunging right and have ended in murder. A young chap named Ed Lowery, in the employ of J. V. Parwell & Co., was quite drunk, and rained down epithets on the head of the bartender. A man named McJonald remonstrated, and after a few words the two clinched. Albert Irish, a bystander, tried to separate them, and just as he did so he was assaulted from behind by James Holland, who, with knife in hand, began plunging right and left. The descent of the police ended the free fight, and the four men were marched off to the Armory. Young Howery was found to be stabbed on the head and under the left eye. Irish had two deep flesh wounds on his back, and one in the left breast. The latter was taken to his home, No, 455 South Clark street, and attended by Dr. Kirchstein who progresses the submires on the head and the control of the left of the course, and was one of worderful power, fall of impulsant in formation concerning the researchee of science, and the conclusions of the by Dr. Kirchstein, who pronounces the injuries not at all severe. The other three men were coked up in the Armory. One or two of them are said to have spent their early manhood in he Penitentiary.

THE COUNTY BUILDING To-day will be arraignment-day in the Crim-

Assistant State's Attorney Birch left yesterday for a visit to New York. Sheriff Agnew took a trip to Jollet yesterd o witness the execution of Henry Jacobs, the wife-murderer.

The official proceedings of the County Board, which have accumulated for the last few mouths under the contract for printing the same, were resterday placed in a bock bindery to receive finishing touches, preparatory ced in the County archives.

The Finance Committee was engaged yester The Finance Committee was engaged yester day in considering the semi-annual report of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, and in looking into the condition of county finances. It was found that the building fund had been reduced to \$27,000, which is rather a bad showing for the new Court-House. The Committee agreed to recommend the sale of more bonds, but did not like to state the amount.

The Hospital Committee of the County Board yesterday had the last annual report of Warden McLaughlin under consideration. It was found by a comparison of the report with the one for the previous year that the total amount expended was about the same, but some items were unsatisfactory. The report was finally laid over to await an itemized account of the private patients cared for at the hospital, etc.

ARRESTED BUT NOT TREED.

the Water Police enter the sewers and march about in the same from 9 p. m. last night till 3 a. m. to day, to ascertain whether there are any learkages of water. It will undoubtedly go against the grain and be almost unbearable to the olfactory nerves of the Water Police, but it is considered the best way to determine the con-dition of the sewer-mains.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The National Poultry Exhibition will be open to-day from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. Children's admission, 10 cents. The Philosophical Society will be addresse

this evening by Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin. Subject: "A Weman's Philesophy of Love." by burglars who entered by breaking a pane of glass in the door of his store. The Hon. William Bross gives the next lec-ture in the Sunday course at McCormick Hall, His subject will be "What I Remember of Early The Republicans of the Ninth Ward are re

quested to meet at Neff's saloon, corner Gurk street and Bine Island avenue, for the purpos of organizing, and sending delegates to the Cen tral Club.

SUBURBAN. BIDGELAND.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ridgelan measures were taken to organize an Improve growth of the village. A committee, consisting of Messra. Richmond, Butters, and Cummings of Messrs. Richmond, Butters, and Cummings, was appointed to prepare a plan for such an organization, to report at a meeting called for Tuceday, the 25th inst. Among the more important improvements proposed for the coming year is the patting in of a large main sewer, the assessment for which has already been made and confirmed. The total length of the sewer from its commencement at the north line of the town to its outlet in Mud Lake will be some 6 miles, and when completed it will be of great benefit to the adjacent property.

ROCKFORD.

Rumorone Incident at a Spiritualie Convention—A Delinquent Judge's Accounts—Prof. Gunning's Closing Lecture—Prof. Pepper's "Alchemist" \$5,000 Suit for Damages-Minis ters and Book-Agents-Deaths from Diphtheria-Olla Podrida.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 21.—All conversation this week has been tinged with Spiritualism, and since the adjournment of the Convention of the Northern Illinois Association of Spiritualists, people here have done nothing but talk of the source of the marvels many of our most eminen citizens witnessed at the scances. In connec tion with this it does seem that a little in witnessed by your correspondent at one of the sessions ought to be told. It illustrates that genuine humor peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon mind, and which leads men to crack a joke at funerals and upon other solemn occasions. On the night in question the seer-medium described in the most earnest manner a beautiful spirit girl, whose name, he said, was Mary, and who wished to be recognized by his description. No sooner had the prophet finished his description than a serious-looking individual arose and, looking in the direction of the spirit, exclaimed, in a semi-lu-

rubrious voice, "I know that spirit!"

The eye of the seer brightened, and, looking like a man who had done a snarp thing, he said:
"Brother, what is the spirit's other name?" " It is," said the solemo-looking party, "Mary who had a little lamb," and then he sat down amidst the hisses of the believers, the applause and laughter of the szeptics, and the frown of the embarrassed seer.

laughter of the exeptice, and the frown of the embarrassed seer.

A PELINQUENT FUDOR'S ACCOUNTS.

A bill was filed yesterday it the Circuit Court by two of Judge Van Dyke's bondsmen—Hamilton and Clark—against the Tustees of Schools of Townsnip 27, Range 10, and A. S. Van Dyke, praying for an icjunction against the several suits now pending upon the bonds of sait Van Dyke, as Township Treasurer; and, 'urthermore, asking for account and equitate distribution of the liabilities among the different bondsmen, for the last ten years, in accordance with the deficiency that shall be found, if any, during the terms for which the several bonds were given. It will be remembered that, some time ago, this Judge suddenly absented himself from the State without stopping to resign his County

searches of science, and the conclusions of most learned scientific men relative to the struction of the earth. PROF. PEPPER'S "ALCHEMIST."

May I be pardoned for speaking of a very much respected friend, Prof Pepper, who has lately brought out his drams, the "Alchemist," at St. Louis. An editorial paragraph in Thursday's Taibung seemed to carry the idea that the play had been a failure. As a personal friend of the Professor's, I would like the correct this mistake. Nearly a year ago Prof. Pepper showed me the proof-sheets of the "Alchemist." He was at that time negotiating with a well-known manager of a New York theatre, who was struck with the new idea of Mr. Pepper's to bring his optical delusions upon the stage. For some reason the bargain was not made. At that time the author feared that should be undertake the double son the barckin was not made. At that time the author feared that should be undertake the double responsibility of the principal character and managing the apparatus be would fail in one of the other. He realized this the other night at 8t. Louis. With the Professor behind the scenes, and a competent man for the leading character, the "Alchemist" may yet prove a success.

Success.

A \$5,000 SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Three days of the Circuit Court has been occupied by the case of Tripp vs. the City of Rockford. The plaintiff sues for \$5,000 damages, caused by being run over by a team. It appears the team was hitched, but broke loose from a post set by the city, and which is alleged to have been insecure. The jury, after remaining out over one day, returned into Court this moraling with a verdiet for the plaintiff for the second of the court of the plaintiff for the pl

this morning with a verdict for the plaintiff for \$83.

MINISTERS AND BOOK AGENTS.

Months ago THE TRIBUNE is an editorial, called the attention of the public to the fraudulent manner in which some book agents obtained the names of "prominent men" as a kind of leverages for others to purchase. Last Monday our Rockford ministers called a meeting to discuss this matter. From the report of this meeting your correspondent learns that publishers direct their agents to visit and secure pastors of churches as far as possible. Hence every agent makes a call at the dominie's house, which in the aggregate makes a severe demand upon their time and patience. In some cases they offer the book free provided the name is given. Lists of parishiosers, are asked for, the object being to use with each name the assistance of the minister's introduction. The general sentiment of the meeting is that the ministers throughout Illinois ought to take some steps to prevent the efforts of book agents to make preachers assist them in a business which has degenerated into a nuisauce. Will Chicago unite with their Rockford brethren in this reform?

here Jan. 26.

The Rev. Dr. Curtis will deliver a series of lec-tures on his late trip to Euroge next week.

Rockford will have a new Directory in a few

Acceptance will have a new Principly in a leading.

The Bockford Burns Club will celebrate the 117th anniversary of Robert Burns birthday, at Holland House, next Tuesday, Jan 25.

Diphtheria is causing many deaths in this community. H. H. Freeman, the Principal of the Eeast Rockford High School, lost his daughter, a bright little girl II years old; and S. F. Penfield, one of our prominent real estate men, lost his som, Bertie S. Penfield, both of the same fatal disease.

Dr. C. H. Richings, one of our leading physics.

his son, Bertie S. Penfield, both of the same fatal disease.
Dr. C. H. Bichings, one of our leading physicians, slipped down near the house of Mrs. Camman last night and dislocated his aboulder. It took four doctors to set the dislocated both. The annual election of the Early Settlers' Society of Winnebago County resulted in the election of the following officers: Ex-Ald. John Spafford, President; A. C. Spafford, Treasurer; Duncan Ferguson, Secretary; and ex-Ald. Daniel Dow, Harvey Silsby, and Charles Works, Directors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.-William Harlan, only son of the Hon. James Harina, ex-Secretary of the Interior, died here Wednesday night-His father and mother arrived, in response to a telegram, a few hours before his death KIBBE VS. HILL.

The Wife of the Forger Reed Tells Her Story;

And Makes Some Singular Statements Concerning Prominent Lawyers;

In Support of Which She Produces Number of Telegrams.

An Explanation of Them Promised

The interest in the Kibbe-Turner-Hill ejec The interest in the Kibbs-Turner-Hill eject-ment case is increasing rapidly from day to day, and it now is a successful rival to the whisky cases. The room yesterday was packed almost to suffocation, and it threatened serious damage to a man's digestive apparatus to attempt to squeeze into the room. The centre of attraction was Mrs. Addie Reed, wife of James Reed, who was the principal witness, and who committed his statement, and she occupied the stand the greater part of the day. She is a pale, quiet, refined-looking lady, perhaps 35 years of age, with bright, large eyes, and a remarkably full forehead. Her bearing on the witness-stand is superb, and she gives her testimony in a quiet out very convincing manner. is one of the most curious that ever came up in

A. Kibbe and George W. Hill; in fact they are Turner and Reed, and the difference between them is most striking. Turner is in the prime of life, handsome, self-confident, and apparently indifferent; while Reed shows gray hair and whiskers, and is quiet and attentive, his face being only remarkable for a very prominent parrow forehead and deep-sank eyes. And the mystery of the case is simply unfathomable. How a man could forge a chain of title and then come into court as the aggressive party is strange, but on the other hand, why a man should voluntarily proclaim nimself a forger, and how he could weave a circumstantial story

and how he could weave a circumstantial story covering years and corroborated in numerous particulars is equally strange.

Was on the stand a short time yesterday, and he identified a number of telegrams which his attorney put in evidence and read to the jury, and which apparently confirm his story is quite a number of easential points. At the same time they until explained east suspicion on some lawyers here, who stand high in the profession. They, however, will be given an opportunity to deny under oath the statements if not true. The following are

given in the order of their dates:

CHROAGO, Oct. 1, 1875.—J. Reed, 600 South Fortysecond street, W. Philaderphia: Wait as you're till
telegraph again.

I. H. Branze.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1875.—J. Reed, 800 South Ports.
second street, W. Philadelphia: Meet me\_at Russel
House, Detroit, Tuesday morning. Answer.
L. H. BISREE. MOTION?

L. H. BIRBER

CHICAGO, Oct. 6,º 1875.—To James Read, Russel

House, Detroit, Mach.: Important to you that I re
main here tooday. Bemain till to-morrow. Will tele

graph again.

L. H. Birber.

CEIDAGO, Oct. 5, 1875.—James Read, Russell House, Detroit, Mich.: Important to you that I remain here o-day. Remain till to-morrow. Will telegraph again I. H. RESSER. CRIGAGO, Oct. 7, 1875.—To James Reed, Russell House, Degroit; Wait as you are. If I leave Dick natter falls. Will keep you posted. L. H. BIRBER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1875.—To J. Reed, Russell House Detroit: Will come to-night and bring what you cal L. H. Busner. CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1875.—To J. Reed, Russell House Detroit: Have been sick, Will go to-night. L. H. Birber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 1875.—Mrs. Addie Reed, 600 Fortp-second street, West Philadelphia: Xour friend's letter received. His request will be granted immediately. LEGRARD SWELL. 8, 1876.—George L. Marshail, Galveston, Tex.; When will a telegram reach you? Answer. LEGNARD SWETT.

MBS. REED'S TESTIMONT
was corroborative of that of her husband. She
related the same story of the numerous attempts
which had been made to bribe her and her husband, and get him out of the country. She
stated in whethers

together with the other articles, were brought here and afterwards surrendered to a detective in this city.

In the afterwoon Mrs. Reed was subjected to a sharp cross-examination by Mr. Ketcham, Mr. Turner's attorney, and her examination will probably be continued to-day.

Last evening a Tribune reporter called on Mr. Leonard Swett at the Palmer House, to inquire from him if he cared to say anything at present in regard to the testimony of Reed and his wife in the Kibbe case, and the telegrams produced. Mr. Swett was found quietly reclining in an easy chair in the rounds of the hotel, amid the fragrant fumes of a "Havana," and apparently quite contented. The gentleman stated that, so far as he was concerned, he did not want to make a statement just yet through the newspapers, as he did not wish to interfere with the case on trial. But he would say that no evidence had been produced which he could not clearly refute, and he would make a clear explanation of everything when the proper time came,—one which would satisfy everybody. Really, he had nothing to hold back, and he would say that the evidence in regard to his offering money to Reed to run away was a le, as were the statements made in regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee. This was all he would ear regard to Mr. Bisbee.

The Versatile Genius of Lew Wal-

The Versatile Genius of Lew Wallace.

New York Sun.

Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, now on a flying visit to this city, has dasplayed unsuspected talents since he gave up the business of politics and war. A couple of years ago he published a novel, supraing to his friends, who had not been aware, even from his speeches, that he possessed such a glowing imagination; and some of them could only account for his work by saying that he had purloined it from the trunk of some unknown genius. He followed up his literary success by entering the field of art as a painter, and we learn from the Western papers that he has finished a great picture, which they eulogize in terms not often used by critics. He should bring this artistic production to New York where he will have justice done it, and where connoisseurs are more plentiful than they are in Indiana, Wallace has abown himself possessed of a greater variety of powers than Disarbit. Disraell is a politician. a Bovenist, and an orator; but Wallace is a soldier of two wars, a politician, a novelist, an artist. He may win great renown in the artistic world, which he has just entered. We have few first-class painters in the country-few who are able to take up grand historical or imaginative themes, and treat them worthily. We do not know whether Wallaca intands to axhibit the niciure

he has just completed at the Centennial Exhibi-tion in Philadelphia, but we can say, without having see it, that it is doubtless tetter than many of the pictures that will be on the walls there. Oakey Hall has not succeeded as an actor, but this is no reason why Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, should fail in anything.

STATE AFFAIRS.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Is., Jan. 21.—The Judiciar Committee of the House reported adversely to the bill providing that three-fourths of a jury might return a verdict. The Ways and Means Committee reported in favor of reimbursing Bremer County for the robbing of its safe. Bills were ordered engrossed providing fees for witnesses at \$1.25 per day, and the same fee in Police Courts as in Justices' Courts.

Bills to amend the Liquor law so as to make

Bills to amend the Liquor law so as to make any person knowingly selling liquor liable; to require a two-thirds vote to relocate a county seat; also, to resume all lands granted to the McGregor & Sioux City Railroad Company; also, providing that families or children of Iowa soldiers shall not be sent to the County Poor-House, and authorizing Supervisors to provide reliof otherwise; also, to require County Auditors to keep lists of county, city, township, and school officers; also, to prohibit hitching horses to shade or ornameoral trees in the surests or highways; also, a bill to promote fish-culture, and appropriating \$10,000 therefor; also, providing that Deputy Sheriffs may aid in drawing jurors; also, requiring all sible-bodied men to work on the roads one day, irrespective of age; also, providing that the printing of the tax-lists shall be left to the lowest bidder; also, to prohibit railroad ticket-scalpers, and punish the same; also, to increase the appropriation for bridges by counties, according to population; also, to authorize the State Auditor to settle revenue accounts with counties; also, to establish a State Board of Educational Examiners, being the same bill that was defeated last session; also, to define the lawful fence of rails, boards, or wire, were passed to a second reading.

The House bull repealing the first part of Sec.

were passed to a second reading.

The flouse bill repealing the first part of Sec. 3,814 of the Code, and fixing witnesses fees at \$1.25 a day in record courts, and in Police Courts the same as in Justices Courts, was passed. Adjourned to to-morrow.

In the Senate, a petition asking that church property to be taxed as individuals; asking that counties be permitted to vote aid to railroads; also, asking for laws to reduce criminal expenses in courts was presented. A bill to resume lands granted to the McGregor & Sioux City Bailroad; also, to elevate the standard of the medical profession and protect the people from quaskary, also road; also, to elevate the standard of the medical profession and protect the people from quackery; also, relative to assignments for the benefit of creditors; also, to destroy noxions weeds in highways; also, to repeal the law taxing jurors fees as costs; also, to prohibit County Treasurers from becoming sureties, were passed to second reading.

The House resolution asking Congress to abolish stamps on bank checks and to smend the Poetal laws on newspapers, was concurred in

he Postal laws on newspapers, was concurred in At 11:20 the Senate adjourned to to-morrow.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trill Madison, Wis., Jan. 21.—Speaker Fifield having this morning announced the Assembly mem-bers, the Joint Committee of the Legislature on Apportionment as now constituted is as follows: First District, Assemblyman B. O. Reynolds, Re-publican, of Walworth; Second District, Senator publican, of Walworth; Second District, Senator G. E. Bryant, Republican, of Dane; Third District, Assemblyman Joseph Bock, Republican, of Grant; Fourth District, Assemblyman Edward Reogh, Democratic, of Milwaukee; Fifth District, Assemblyman E. A. Putnam, Republican, of Food du Lac; Sixth District, Senator T. R. Hudd, Democratic, of Brown, and Assemblyman Thomas Wall, Democratic, of Winnebago; Serenth District, Assemblyman John Bradley, Republican, of LaCrosse; Eighth District, Senator H. D. Barron, Republican, of Polk.

No Business.

The Assembly adjourned to-day, after a fifteen-minutes' session, till Monday evening, without doing anything, though there was plenty to do.

IN THE SENATE IN THE SENATE among the petitions presented was one of the Northwestern Railroad Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for the amendment of the Railroad laws. A resolution was introduced asking Congress for an appropriation for the Custom-House and Post-Office at Green Bay. No bills of importance were introduced or passed. The nomination of T. C. Chamberlin as State Geologist was unanimously confirmed without a word of objection, which is a high compliment.

MINNESOTA.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 21.-There is not much which had been made to bribe her and her husband, and get him out of the country. She stated in substance that in September last Mr. Bisbee, as attorney for Turner, offered her husband \$5,000 if he would keep out of the way until the criminal trials against him were over. About \$500 of this was paid him, and he went to Texas, where he staved until about a week ago, when he suddenly respected bere, and went on the winness-stand. In November, and when Reed was absent to Philadelphia, where Mrs. Reed was stavag, and induced her to go to Now York to see Turner. She did so, and was furnished with an affidavit, to be sent to her husband for him to sign, which would contradict all his previous depositions which had been taken in the present suit, and would entirely excuipate Turner, and throw the guilt upon him (Reed).

Turner also promised to give Mrs. Reed \$100 a month if her husband swore to the affidavit, and a further sum of \$10,000 if he grained his suita. Beference was at that time also made to the arrangement with Mr. Bisbee at Detroit, and to certain sums of money which she had received from Leonard Swett. A lawyer named Tuthill went to Mrs. Reed, represented that he was her husband's attorney, and got possession of a number of articles which it was not considered best to have seen. Among them was the scal of a notary public named Randail, which had been used on the first deed made by Reed. This seal, together with the other articles, were brought here and afterwards surrendered to a detective in this city.

In the afterneon Mrs. Reed was subjected to a sharp cross-examination by Mr. Katcham Mr.

The House bill to repeal the well-known in the repeal the well-known in the purpose of fund, which all agree is a very bad procedent. The Senate yesterday by a vote of 23 to 14 agreed to limit all possible appropriations in favor of the Centennial to 120,000. It is more than probable that even this south. The Senate yesterday by a vote of 210,000. It is more than probable that even this south. The Senate was entitled prospect that the Legislature will appropriate anything for the purpose of making a display at

idg teachers' institutes; to authorize stock-yard companies to increase their stock, borrow money, issue bonds, and lesse or purchase railroads within or leading to their stock-wards; to allow business firm to retain the old firm name after taking in special-pattoers.

In the House, after a long and exciting debate, Joseph G. Tyler, colored, was elected Engrossing Clerk. The Democrats supported Joseph E. Crowell, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home.

The House bill to repeal the well-known Geaghan law was passed by a party vote, the Republicans with one exception favored it, and the Democrats with no exception opposing it.

FINANCIAL,

AT AND NEAR DAVENPORT, IA. Special District to Fas Chicago Pribuse.

DAYENPORT, Ia., Jan. 21.—Kahn Brothers, extensive dealers in clothing, doing business at Maquoketa and Monticello, have failed. Liabilities, \$28,000; assets, \$14,000. L. P. Hosmer, of this city, has filed an assignment. Liabilities, \$10,000.

W. H. Stearns, druggist and Postmaster at Milan, Ill., has failed with a debt of \$5,000.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Lawrence, stationers, in Maiden Lane, have agreed upon a settlement on a basis of 50 cents agreed upon a settlement on a mass of 50 cents on the dollar, in five payments at aix, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty months, from Feb. 1, without interest. The liabilities of the firm were 3284, 115, and their assets, \$150,639.

JEFFERSCNVILLE IND.

JEFFERSCNVILLE Ind., Jan. 21.—The Southwestern Car Company, of this city, filed its petition in bankruptcy last evening. Those connected with the Company claim that the assets
will more than cover all the liabilities.

ons are on the way with everythin

SUIC:DE O years of age, a plasterer by trade, and is resonable circumstances, while laboring subtemporary aberration of mind, committed saints this morning by severing his jugular rain with

A Stander Refuted.

An evening paper of yesterday control a malicious paragraph to the affect that a new barber-shop had been started in the hanned under "The Store," and was probably make connection with it. The facts are that the aving question—one of the finest in the dty a point of equipment—was fitted up by R. Laman,—under whose pawnbroking establishmen it is located and not "The Store,"—at a constitution of the tonsorial department at the Grand Pack So, 5000, and put under the charge of the tonsorial department at the Grand Pack So good an artist, backed by such substantial support, cannot tail to win fame and money is spite of these petty attempts to injure the state of the new resort. A Slander Refuted,

From the Manufactories of Europa One of the largest importations of mailed and chandles ever entered at this port has just artist under consignment to the Boot & Sons Music Com-from the manufactory of Mainhold & Co., of

The Lady Who Asked the Gentlement clerk at the Palmer where she could get a god "at ler" was referred to the "Domestic" office, the opposite, where she found just what she waste, at they always keep on hand a full supply of all methods attachments. Gentile, the Photographer, 108 814 street.

is introducing a new system of taking group with its more artistic than any ever before produced he country. He is engaged now with our First Section of the Fire Insurance Pairol.

Lundborg's Perfumes

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Line Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-line
Oil.

Dr. Hardwicks, Coroner for Middleser, writs: 'h
the classes of tubercular diseases, including Commition, as prevalent in our great centres of position the use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil is simulated to the committee of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil is simulated to the committee of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil is simulated to the committee of the com

DEATHS. BREWSTER—In Pittafield, Mass., Jan. II, and I years, Mrs. John M. Brewster, mother of Mrs. Laftin, of this city.

15 City papers please copy.

HONAN—Margaret Agnes, daughter of winness Annie Honan.

VALTS.

E.F. New York papers please copy.

CHAMBERS—Jan. 21., of consumption, at the go of 50 years, Mrs. Bridget Chambers, wife of the Chambers.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 191 West To-frances from her late residence, No. 191 West To-lty-first street, Sunday, Jan. 23, at 10 coloct a. a. b. the Sacred Heart Church, thence by cars to Chur-Friends of the family are invited to attend

Frends of the family are invited to attend times further notice.

137 Buffalo (N. T.) papers please copy.

FIELD—Wednesday morning, at the residence date daughter, Mrs. A. K. Allen, Highland Park, Later Padd, in his 84th year.

Funeral services will be held. Sunday, 22d inst., 1; m., at Presbyterian Church. Friends from the clearings to attend can return from Highland Park trath, at 2:20 p. m.

137 Journal and Post please copy.

BIGGINS—The funeral of John Biggins, and a will take place at No. 33 East Indiana street at 3 o'clock to-day.

AUCTION SALES. BY G. P. GORE & CO. On Saturday. Jan. 22, at 9:30 o'clock

100 packages Giasawars, 3,000 pounds Turkish Prunss, in prima order. 3,000 pounds Turkish Prunss, in prima order. Ho U S E H O L D F U E N I T U S E. The only Asction House that has a complete summent and duplicates. Purlor and Chamber Furnish of every style, Library, Dining-Room, and Dispuriture, Parior and Office Desay, Show-Case, blor Stovas, Carpote, 40 wood case Chairs.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioness.

At Our Regular Auction Sale of Boots, Shoes & Rubbers Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 9:30 a. n., Shall sell a Fine Line of Seasonable

Goods, including MEN'S and BOYS Entire Stock of Henry Hoben Retail Dealer in Boots and Shos.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. By THE MESSRS. LEAVITE

ART SALE. An Extraordinary and Excep

tional Exhibition. AND BALE OF

PAINTINGS AND STATUAR The Messra, LEAVITT announce that they vill of by AUCTION, on the evenings of Wednesdy of Thursday, Jan. 25 and 27, at their Art Rocca, of Broadway, New York, the entire collection of Publica, by some of the greatest told and Modern Mana, and Statuary, belonging to N. D. Morgas, by Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Statuary is of the highest in reputation, by the late Hiram Powers: "Washington," "Proseptal," Faith," and his finest and life-time work, "Partle, Lost," height 6 feet 3 inches.

The whole now on exhibition at the Art Rocca, of Broadway, New York.

THE MESSRS, LEAVITT, Auctional Processing States of the Messra, III Broadway, New York.

By S. DINGEE & CO.

THIS DAY AT 10 A. M., At 274 & 276 E. Medison-st., near the Bridge.
Large and Attractive Sale of New and Second-size
Household and Office Furnity. Carpeting, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, Glasswan, Lamps, Chromos, Oil Psintings, and Gen-eral Merchandise, Also CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

elegant Parior Suits, 8 handsome Black-Will Chamber Sets, 2 Pianos, 1 Organ, Libert Tables, and several Bookcases. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., TWENTY YEARS AGO

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITUMS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISM, SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, at 220 chiefs, their Salestooms, 108 Medison-et. By FRANK PORTER & CO.

Auctioneers, 170 East Madison et.

At our regular sale this a. m. at 10 o'clock, we all offer a full assortment of HOUSEHOLD GOODS Consisting of Parier Suits, Chamber Seis, 1806as, Easy Chairs, Tables, Chairs, Hall Trees, robes, &c., &c. Also a large los of Carpets, several new missits and second hand, together was usual variety of Second-hand Goods of all kinds. By HIRAM BRUSH,

Office, 10.5 Fifth av.

Assignee's sale at 141 Lake-at. This morning will be sold about \$3,000 worth of Store Figures. Shelving, Gas Fixtures, Desks, Sespress Wagon, etc. D. M. CHAPIN, Assignment Mapon, etc.

One New England Wax Sewing Machine; almost Singer Manufacturing Machine (intest improved, be sold, with finiture, at 141 lake-st, Saturday, at 141 lake-st, Saturday, at 141 o'clock, Jan. 21, 1876.

D. M. CRAFIL, Analysis. CONFECTIONERY.

LITERATURE.

Robert Browning's L Poem: "The Inn-Album."

Darwin on Climbing-Plants They Relate to Evolution. A History of the Army of

Cumberland-Swedenborg in a Compact Form. Audie's Great Circulating Library.

London .-- A Two-Thousand-Dollar

Hymn-Book.

terature in Russia --- The Boo Trade at the Centennial Exhibition.

Recent Discoveries of Roman Antiq ties --- Penny Scientific Lectures in England.

The Acacias --- Spontaneous Gener tion-Treatment of Bee-Stings-Australian Exploration.

LITERATURE. BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

THE INSALBUN. By ROBERT BROWNING. pp. 167. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. At last we have Browning at his best ag and Browning at his best, many will agree ma, is the noblest of living poets. They give their ready acquiescence who have felt subtle, penetrating, haunting charm of earlier writings; who have been molted by piteous pathos that pervades the traged. "The Blot in the Scutcheon;" who have with breathless emotion the fervid passa "Pippa Passes," which are well appalling in the hot glare of blazing passion; who have been ken by the tremendous dramatic power in hike "The Heretic's Tragedy," "Fra L Lippi," and "The Solilequy in the Spanish C ter;" and who have responded to the inte unrequited, unrepining love, bravely renounts fond hopes, in "The Last Ride Togeth and to the tender, patient despair exquis depicted in the little song. "In a Year." Th and many similar iropassioned and stire poems by Browning, have engraved on the m

of their appreciative admirers a deeper and n durable impression than any other metrical o certions produced during the present ge ion are capable of doing. For the last fifteen or twenty years, Brown has been sporting with his genius. He has lowed its waywardness unlimited indulge and, under this liceuse, it has developed and, under this license, it has developed painful exaggeration its least pleasing peculi-ties. The intricate meaning that forms weighted his lines, demanding cautions and peated readings, yet bounteously rewarding effort by the delivery and affluence of effort by the delivery and affluence of thoughts eventually disclosed, has become his later works, almost wholly concoaled tangle of obscure words, and twisted, disloce entences; while the sketches of the hur

heart, with its various evanescent, palpitati and riotous emotions, which he so excelled portraying, have been abandoned for abstra-classical or metaphysical studies, that vary could enjoy or understand.

The friends of Browning, who, being once friends, must remain such forever, have sincer mourned these strange and perverse vagarivet, keeping in mind the past glorious work he poet, have hoped he would still return.

mourned sness strange and perverse vagant wet, keeping in mind the past glorious work the poet, have hoped he would still return himself, and once more produce things of or parable excellence. Their faith has been fin rewarded, and, in the poem before us, Brown is restored to them, with all the attributes thirst roused their enthusiasm, as fresh and stream in his most wholesome days, and exercise to the full their old tascination.

The pithy, pregnant diction that is one of most delightful characteristics of Browni purest poetry, is singularly clear through "The Inn-Album." Every sentence yield its entire significance on a careful perusal. picturesque words and quaint phrasings whe knows so well how to use, are restra within due bounds, and serve to entot to obstruct, the vigorous and sin style. The versification is, also, full and issued, showing the easy handling of a nat arrist. As though to prove to the critics tha can at will adorn his work with the graces of lighter poets, he sgain bends himself to the of smoothing and refining it, contradicting umphantly the popular dictum playfully quin the beginning of the poem:

That bard's a Browning; he neglects the form The story which is herewith related is trand intense. It has in it the element of uur gated gloom to which we are accustomed it Browning's strongest pieces. Yet it is intended to the commanding eminones of splaying upon to the legitimate object of art has been acc plished; for, amid the glassity wreck of life hope that fills the last scene with cumula horrors, the grandour of a woman's victory, a deadly well stands out in comforting relief. The action of the poem is almost wholly fined to a rural English inn, "Perched out a commanding eminence," and secluded and turesque scenery. As sunrise breass upon land on a morning in early spring, two gemen, in the shabby-genteel parlor of thesare adjusting the accounts of a night spen gaming.

The story the shriekling curtain, sends a meaning the accounts of a night spen gaming.

are adjusting the accounts of a night span gaming.

The younger persona The span gaming.

The younger persona The sach, spreads wide and fastens back to wall Shutter and shutter, shows you England's best. He leans into a living glory-bath O' air and light, where seems to float and move The wooded, watered and steel-bright thread of stream, a spice with A-sparkle with May morning, dismond-drift O' the sun-touched dew.

His companion—" a youngish-old man, addish-young "-remains at the table, we wicks are noisome-deep In war, to detrive flated ware;" and Above—piled, stream store of plaving-cards, Counters and all proper for a game." He is reckoning, u blank space in "The Ion-Album," the cother night's play, in which he has been a loser. With a face of marble he foots u columns that declare him a debtor to the an orl #10,000. He is inneed to the hazar apaming, and, like a free sportsman wear impassive look under this hard stroke of for But the younger man, a youth of 25, to sporting has been merely a pastime, regardeno pretended indifference the results of the He is what the ocet calls a "poliched sno meaning that his father was a tradesman, though he is a millionaire, and educated, traveled, the taint of common birth oppribim.

"The elder man, refinement every inch, I

traveled, the tains of common birth opprime.

"The elder man, refinement every inch, brow to boot-end," is a pure-blooded arists with a Duke for a brother, and the stamp of patrician on all his air and manner. He was ered, not with each nor lands at birth, but commanding talents and physical graces the fifty years "which he owns to," he chosen to equander his gifts in a life of distion. A year ago he met the youth before in Dalmatia; and the two, upmatched in and years, and experience, took a strong for each other, and have been undivided frever since; the younger regarding the with a romantic admiration, and he am himself with the youth's devotion, and, per finding a reward in the use of money as laviabed as affection.

On this morning, when the pair are brobefore and, they have spent their last night sether. The young mian is to be married month to a rich and beautiful cousin, a home is near the inn, and whose propert all about it. He has come down to Place," on this occasion, to arrange the prelimes to his union, and, arriving the night with his sporting companion, has, for the

are on the way with everyth

sers of age, a plasterer by trade, and in real ble circumstances, while laboring under porary aberration of mind, committed suicide morning by severing his jugular vein with

A Slander Refut ing paper of yesterday co ous paragraph to the effect that a new shop had been started in the basemen "The Store," and was probably run is nestion—one of the finest in the city in to equipment—was fitted up by Mr. Its nt of equipment—was fitted up by Mr. I. n.,—under whose pawnbroking establishment a located and not "The Store." at a cost of 000, and put under the charge of his element of the Charge of his element of the Grand Pacific tonsorial department at the Grand Pacific agood an artist, backed by such substantial port, cannot tail to win fame and money in te of these petry attempts to injure the credit the new resort.

From the Manufactories of Europa me of the largest importations of musical middle ever entered at this port has just arrival der consignment to the Root & Sons Music Compan-m the manufactory of Meinhold & Co., of Kings

rk at the Palmer where she could get a good "Is"
"was referred to the "Domestic" office, direct
cosite, where she found just what she wanted, a
y always keep on hand a full supply of all machine.

tile, the Photographer, 103 State ntroducing a new system of taking groups which more artistic than any ever before produced in the ontry. He is engaged now with our First Re

de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Live e classes of tubercular diseases, including Consum-n, so prevalent in our great centres of popularies e use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Livrer Oil is attack th manifold advantages." Sold in capsuled Impa-al Half-Pints, \$1, by all Druggists. Sole Consum-nar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agents for the sited States, John F. Henry, Curras & Co., May

Funeral from her late residence, No. 191 West To-first street, Sunday, Jan. 23, at 10 c'clock a. m., is e Secred Heart Church, thence by care to Calvary, lends of the family are invited to attend village File D — Wednesday morning, at the residence of adaughter, Mrs. A. K. Alien, Highland Park, Lucius ald, in his 84th year.

held, in his 84th year,
Funeral services will be held Sunday, 23d ingl., 1,
a, at Presbytarian Church. Friends from the ciediring to attend can return from Highland Park chiring to attend can return from Highland Furth rain, at 2:30 p. m.

187 Journal and Fost please copy.

BIGGINS—The funeral of John Biggins, aged in till take place at No. 93 East Indiana stress at I clock to-day.

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One New England Wax Sewing Machine; also one new Manufacturing Machine (atest improved), to sold, with fixtures, as 141 Lake-st. Saturday, at o'clock, Jan. 22, 1876.

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CONFECTIONERY.

#### LITERATURE.

Robert Browning's Last Poem: "The Inn-Album."

Darwin on Climbing-Plants as They Relate to Evolution.

A History of the Army of the Cumberland---Swedenborg in a Compact Form.

Andie's Great Circulating Library, in London .- A - Two-Thousand-Dollar Hymn-Book.

terature in Russia --- The Book. Trade at the Centennial Exhibition.

Recent Discoveries of Roman Antiquities --- Penny Scientific Lectures in England.

The Acacias --- Spontaneous Genera tion-Treatment of Bee-Stings-Australian Exploration.

#### LITERATURE.

BROWNING'S NEW POEM. pp. 167. Boston: James B. Osgood & Co. Price

At last we have Browning at his best again and Browning at his best, many will agree with es, is the noblest of living posts. They will give their ready acquiescence who have felt the subtle, penetrating, baunting charm of his earlier writings; who have been melted by the piteous pathos that pervades the tragedy of with breathless emotion the fervid passages in "Pippa Passes," which are well appalling in the hot glare of their passion; who have been ken by the tremendous dramatic power in lyrics like "The Heretic's Tragedy," "Fra Lippa Lippi," and "The Soliloque in the Spanish Cloister:" and who have responded to the intense, unrequited, unrepining love, bravely renouncing its fond hopes, in "The Last Ride Together," and to the tender, patient despair exquisitely depicted in the little song. "In a Year." There, many similar impassioned and stirring poems by Browning, have engraved on the minds of their appreciative admirers a deeper and more durable impression than any other metrical compositions produced during the present genera-

tion are capable of doing. For the last fifteen or twenty years, Browning has been sporting with his genius. He has allowed its waywardness unlimited indulgence, and, under this license, it has developed into painful exaggeration its least pleasing peculiari-ties. The intricate meaning that formerly eighted his lines, demanding cantious and renested readings, vet bounteously:rewarding the effort by the delivery and affluence of the thoughts eventually disclosed, has become, in his later works, almost wholly concealed in a tangle of obscure words, and twisted, dislocated entences; while the sketches of the human

sentences; while the sketches of the human heart, with its various evanescent, palpitating, and riotous emotions, which he so excelled in portraying, have been abandoned for abstruse classical or metaphysical studies, that vary few could enjoy or understand.

The friends of Browning, who, being once his friends, must romain such forever, have sincerely mourned these strange and perverse vagaries; ret, keeping in mind the past glorious work of the poet, have hoped he would still return to himself, and once more produce things of comparable excellence. Their faith has been finally rewarded, and, in the poem before us, Browning

rewarded, and, in the poem before us, Browning is restored to them, with all the attributes that first roused their enthusiasm, as fresh and strong as in his most wholesome days, and exercising to the full their old tascination.

The pithy, pregnant diction that is one of the most delightful characteristics of Browning's purset. The pithy, pregnant diction that is one of the most delightful characteristics of Browning's purest poetry, is singularly clear throughout "The Inn-Album." Every sentence yields up its entire significance on a careful perusal. The picturesque words and quaint phrasings which he knows so well how to use, are restrained within due bounds, and serve to eprich, not to obstruct, the vigorous and sinewy style. The versification is, also, full and finished, showing the easy bandling of a natural artist. As though to prove to the critics that he can at will adorn his work with the graces of the lighter poets, he again bends himself to the task:

lighter poets, he again bends himself to the task of smoothing and refining it, contradicting triumphantly the popular dictum playfully quoted in the beginning of the poem: umphantly the popular dictum playfully quoted in the beginning of the poem:

That bard's a Browning; he neglects the form.

The story which is herewith related is tragic and intense. It has in it the element of uumitigated gloom to which we are accustomed in all Browning's strongest pieces. Yet it is not purposeless in its motive. It does not leave one with the sensation that the feelings have been wrought up to a painful point of agitation merely for the enjoyment of "playing upon them. The legitimate object of art has been accomplished; for, amid the ghastly wreck of life and hope that fills the last scene with cumulative horrors, the grapdeur of a woman's victory over a deadly evil stands out in comforting relief.

The action of the poem is almost wholly confined to a rural English inn, "Perched on a view commanding eminence," and secluded and picturesque scenery. As sunrise breaks upon the land on a morning in early spring, two gentlemen, in the shabby-genteel parlor of the inn, are adjusting the accounts of a night spent in gaming.

The younger personage

gaming.

The younger personage
Draws sharp the shricking curtain, sends aloft
The sach, spreads wide and fastens back to wall
Santter and shutter, shows you England's best.
He leans into a living glory-bath
O' air and light, where seems to float and move
The wooded, watered country, hill and dale,
And steel-bright thread of stream, a-sphoke with mist,
A-sparkle with May morning, diamond-drift
O' the sun-touched dew.

His companion—" a youngish-old man, a man
oldish-young "—remaius at the table, where
wicks are noisome-deep In wax, to detriment

oldish-young "—remaius at the table, where "wicks are noisome-deep In war, to detriment of plated ware;" and Above-piled, strewn—is store of plaving-cards. Counters and all that's proper for a game." He is recaoning, upon a blank space in "The Ion-Album," the cost of the night's play, in which he has been a heavy loser. With a face of marble he foots up the solumns that declare him a debtor to the amount of £10,000. He is instead to the hazards of gaming, and, like a truef storteman wears an impassive look under this hard stroke of fortune. But the vounger man, a youth of 25, to whom sporting has been merely a pastime, regards with no pretended indifference the results of the play. He is what the poet cails a "polished snob,"—meaning that his father was a tradesman, and, though he is a millionare, and educated, and traveled, the tains of common birth oppresses him.

him "The elder man, refinement every inch, From brow to boot-end," is a pure-blooded aristocrat, with a Duke for a brother, and the stamp of the patrician on all his air andmanner. He was downered, not with each nor lands at birth, but with ered, not with each nor lands at birth, but with commanding talents and physical graces. In the fifty years "which he owns to," he has chosen to squander his gifts in a life of dissipa-tion. A year ago he met the youth before him in Dalmatia; and the two, upmatched in rank, and years, and experience, took a strong liking for each other, and have been undwided friends ever since; the younger regarding the elder with a romantic admiration, and he amusing himself with the youth's devotion, and perhaps, fluding a reward in the use of money as freely laviabled as affection.

ladding a reward in the use of money as freely lavished as affection.

On this morning, when the pair are brough before us, they have spent their last night together. The young man is to be married in a month to a rich and beautiful cousin, whose home is near the inn, and whose property lies all about it. He has come down to "The Place," on this occasion, to arrange the preliminaties to his union, and, arriving the night before with his sporting companion, has, for the final

time, indulged in play at cards. As the issue of the sport is revealed to him, he pleads with his friend to cancel the figures that pronounce mm a winner, and consider the score wiped out. The wary man of the world declines to be so indebted to a friend's generosity; and thus, after prolonged and animated discussion, the two stroll out toward the station, where one is to take the outgoing trate, and the other to appear as though delivered by the incoming express.

On their road, winding through the leafy woods, the influence of the near senaration inclines the friends to mutual confidences; and, sitting ou a stile, the elder relates an incident, now four years old, that proved the turning point in his life, and decided irrevocably his downward fate. He had been thrown—so the story ran—in the way of a simple, confiding girl of 18, the only child of a country parson. Her superb beauty revived his palling tastes, and he determined to crawn the list of the vectims he had won for a libertime's prize, with her fair determined to grawn the list of the victims he had won for a libertine's prize, with her fair pame. How he succeeded he shall tell:

The lies I used to tell my womankind,
Knowing they disbelieved me all the time.
Though they required my lies, ther detent due,
This woman not so much believed. Fill say,
As into any including the factor of the month.

This woman not so much believed, I'll say, as just anticipated from my mouth:
Since, being true, develed, conistant, she
Found constancy, develon, truth, the plain
And easy commonplace of character.
No mock-heroics but assened natural
To her who, underneath the face I knew
Was fairness' self, possessed a heart I judged
Must correspond in folly just as far
Beyond the common,—and a mind to match,
Not made to puzzle conjurers he me,
Who, therein, proved the fool who fronts you, sir,
And begs leave to cut short the uply rest!
"Trust me?" I said: she trusted.
When the fact of her premeditated betrayal
dawned upon the woman's soul, she turned in

dawned upon the woman's soul, the turned in such lofty disdain upon her peridious lover that his offer of reparation by marriage was rejected

his offer of reparation by matriage was rejected with scorn. A month after she became the write of an obscure curate; and the false man learned too late that he had cheated himself of the one possibility of reclaiming his life.

The confession of the younger coincides in some striking minor particulars with that of the elder. He, too, had madly loved the beautiful daughter of a country parson, and, just four years gone by, had offered her his hand, and been rejected because her heart was another's. The wound rankled still, though he was trying to do away with its aching by this marriage with his consin. But, he puts the question, Could the startling truth exist, that the woman whom he startling truth exist, that the woman whom both had loved and lost in such different ways both had loved and lost in such different ways was the very same? As the friends daily in their talk the trains rush by, and their pian of respective arrival and departure is upset. Therefore the younger passes on to "The Place" to visit his cousin, arranging to rejoin the elder, who will swart his coming at the house recently left. Meanwhile, the vagant inu-parlor has been the rendezvous for a second pair of devoted companions. But this time the friends are of the gentler sex.—one being the E-vear-old cousin

entier sex, -one being the 18-year-old cousin plighted in marriage; and the other, a woman four years her senior, and surpassingly fair and stately. The young girl has summoned the elder, "the superbone," from the strict seclusion in which she lives as one buried, to ask ad-

sion in which she lives as one buried, to ask advice concerning her own contemplated alliance. In the probing courseration between the couple, a frightful secret, couled in the breast of the clder, peeps out a moment, affrighting the innocent girl, yet she leaves her friend in order to go in quest of her expected lover, without a suspicion of the real horror that exposed its ugly face for a single swift instant.

Suddenly, as the lonely watcher stands at the window, the door unclosed, and the retarning gamester enters and confronts the woman he has so cruelly wronged. Like haughty and bitter foes, the two accept the encounter, each heaping on the other, the wrath and contempt that have accumulated with the passing years. With terrible indignation the injured woman answers the taunts of her betrayer:

swers the fadilits of ther betrayer:
Lay these words
To heart then, or where Ord meant heart should
That moment when You first revealed yourself.
My simple impulse promoted—and for his in
The run of a life uproced thus
To surely perish! How should such a tree
Henceforward balk the wind of its worst sport.
Fail to go falling deeper, failing down
From sin to sin, until some depth were reached
Doomed to the weakest by the wickedsst
Of weak and wicked himan kind? But when
That self-display made absolute.—behold Of weak and wicked himan kind? But when. That self-display made absolute,—behold a gew revealment,—bund you pleased to veer, Propose to me what should prompt annul the pest, Make me "temende bymarriage"—In your phrase,—incorporate me henceforth, body and soul, with soul and body which were brushing past Brought leprosy upon me—"marry" bees! Way, then despair broke, reassurance dawned. Clear-sighted was I that who huried contempt as I—thank God!—atthe contemptible. Was scarce an utter weaking. Bent away By treason from my rightful price of place, I was not destined to the shame below. A cleft had caught me! I might perisin there, But thence to be dislodged, and whirled at has where the black turnent sweeps the sewage—no! "Bure breast be on hard rook," laughed out my soul in gratifule, honce or work my puts ground. This wroot of me.

As the woman goes on to portray the hard As the woman goes on to portray the hard.

As the woman goes on to portray the hard dreary life she is leading,—a mere machine used by a narrow-minded, creed-enslaved husband to help save his soul by hard service in the salvation of others.—she finishes the picture with a description of her past love for her destroyer. And these are among the finest lines in the

changed for you the very laws of life: Made you the standard of all right, all fair, No genius but you could have been, no a.ge. No sufferer—which is grandest—for the truth My hero—where the heroic only hid To burst from hiding, brighter earth one day!

To birst from inding, originer cards one day.

On tiptoe, at the music of a word,
Have wondered where was darkness gone as night
Burst out in stars at brilliance of a smile!
Lonely, I placed the chair to help me seat
Your funcied presence; in companionship,
I kept my finger condant to your glove
Glued to my breast; then—where was all the world?
I schemed—not dreamed—how I might die som
death
Should save your finger acting! Who creates
Destroys, he only: I laughed to scorn
Whatever angel tried to shake my fash
And make you seem unworthy: you yourself

And make you seem in worthy: you yourself Only could do that! With a touch twas done "Give me all, frust me wholly." At the worl I did give, I did trust—and thereupon The touch did follow. Ab, the quiet smile,

I did give, I did trust—and thereupen
The touch did follow. Ab, the quiel smile,
The masterfully arm in arm,
As trick obtained its triumph one time more!
In turn, my soul, too, triumphs in defeat:
Treason, like faith, moves mountains; love is gone.
By tiffs touching acknowledgment the heart
of the traitor is quite subdued, and he bogs to
be restored to the woman's favor,—even dares
to plead that she fly with him to an estate he
has reserved abroad as a final refuge. He kneels
before her in his abject entreaty, and, as she
spurns him from her with words of
continuely, the door again uncloses, and the
youth, coming upon the scene, stares in stupefaction at the proud, beautiful woman he once
and always loved, standing before him with his
friend bowed at her feet:
Quick the voice changes to astonishment.
Then horror, as the youth stops, sees, and known.
Then man who knelt starts up from kneeling, stands
Moving ho muscle, and confronts the stare.
The light's proud, pale queenliness of scorn
Buries with one red outbreak throat and brow—
Then her great eyes, that turned so quick, become
Intenser: quain it gaze, not they, indeed!

But we will follow the story no longer. We
here traced it sufficiently far to show what

But we will follow the story no longer. We have traced it sufficiently far to show what powerful situations start up in it; and what ter-rible agencies of love, of scorn, of revence, of hate and despair, take part in its evolution. It hate and despair, take part in its evolution. It is prolonged to a much greater length, unfolding still more elaborate complications, which we do not attempt to shadow forth. An outline done in pale profe too faintly represents the thrilling drama that Browning delineates in his most vivid and glowing measures. For the satisfaction of those who may not see the poem we should say, perhapa, in a word, that, as the poet literally bids "the curtain fall," it drops in frost of the lifeless woman, who has seen no way out of her miserable environment but to swallow the poison she has carried constantly about her. As she hopelessly confesses:

Had I borne four years,

about her. As she hopelessly confessed:
Had I borne four years,
Four years of weeks, and months, and days, and nights,
Inured to the consciousness of life
Coiled round by his, his, with the tongue to ply,—
But that I have about me, for prompt use
At urgent need, the thing that "about the mouth"
And stays the venom? Since such need was now
Or never, how should use not follow need?

Or never, how should use not follow need?

But her betrayer has died before her. The wrong on wrong he plothed against victim and friend, in the final hour of their interriew, excited the latter beyond forboarance, and he avenged the whole with a pistol-shot. As the last point in the catastrophe is reached, the voice of the young consin, who has been fruit-lessly seeking her lover, is heard outside the door—and then the curtain descenda. The inleasly seeking her lover, is heard onuside the door—and then the curtain descends. The introduction of an artless girl on the borders of this classic ecene has been criticised as a needless horor, yet it does not materially disturb the reader. The interest centres in the outraged woman so relentlessly pursued, and there is no sympathy to spare for the two who are left living. Sorrow that is not the fruit of sin, however desolating, seems, in the comparison, not worth pitying, and we do not case to learn how much of futher happiness the consins were able to rescue from this crushing spisode in their experience.

CLIMBING PLANTS AND SEVOLUTION.
THE MOVEMENTS AND HASTS OF CLIMBING PLANTS.
BY CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S., ec., Second
Edition, Revised, With Illustrations. 12mo., pp.
208. New York: D. Appleton & Co., The substance of this essay was originally contributed to the Journal of the Linnean Society in allegories of the Bible exhibit new attractiveness

1865, but it is here reproduced in an enlarged and amended form. Since Mr. Darwin first published his observations on Climbing Plants, several discinguished botahiets have studied the subject with painstaking fidelity, illuminating it with many curious facts not previously disco ered. To improve the value of his paper by incorporating into it the latest information gained by himself and others, has been the purpose of Mr. Darwin in the work of revision; but the chief object has apparently been to apply its conclusions anew to the question of evolution. accumulating the data on which his essay is based, Mr. Darwin investigated the habits of above 100 widely-distinct hving species. From our previous knowledge of his methods of examination, we may know how patient, tireless and exhaustive were his inquiries in the present

Mr. Darwin divides Climbing Plants into four classes, viz.: Twining Plants, Leaf-Climbers, Tendril-Bearers, and Hook-and-Root-Climbers. The first is the largest subdivision, and is re garded by him as the primordial condition of the entire tube. The Hook-and-Roof-Climbers are the fewest in number, and the least edicient of the whole. The Leaf-Climbers and Tendril-Bearers properly constitute one division, as they graduate into each other, and nearly all have the remarkable power of revolving spontaneousthey in the search for objects to clasp, and thereby lift and hold themselves up. Taken together, they far exceed in number the other two classes, as, by the superiority of their mechanism, they have been enabled to outstrip the simple Twiners and Hook-and-Root-Climbers in the great struggle for extrapress rle for existence.

Mr. Darwin believes that plants possessing

Mr. Darwin believes that plants possessing the most perfect appliances for climbing once stood in the lowest rank, but, in the process of time, have developed, through the influence of need and opportunity, the advantageous facilities that now enable them to attain elevation, room, and light, in the most successful manner. that is, with the least expenditure of organic matter. He finds a reason for supposing that Leaf-Climbers were primarily Twiners in the fact that the internodes of all the species revolve in exactly the same manner as they do in the Twiners, and hat a few of the species till twine well, while many others twine in an imperfect manner. Several others twine in an imperfect manner. Severa Leaf-Climbing genera are also closely allied to

Leaf-Climbing genera are also closely allied to genera containing simple Twiners.

Similar reasons indicate that the Tendril-Bearers have descended from the Leaf-Climbers. These have been greatly modified in structure since leaving the rank below them; still the internodes of the majority revolve, and the flexible stem in a few species retains the capacity of twining. The Leaf-Climbers, as might be expected, are related to the Tendril-Bearers as they are to the Twiners, being intermediate between the two classes.

The greater portion of Mr. Darwin's monograph is given to a circumstantial description of the various kinds of movement exhibited by Climbing Plants. In the different classes the most

the various kinds of movement exhibited by Chimbing Plants: In the different classes the most diverse organs display an apiness for curving, revolving, and twimms about or grasping a support. Stems, branches, flower-stalks, leaf-stalks, mid-rips of the leaf and leaflets, and acrial roots, have developed the capacity. The proportion of Chimbing Plants in the vegetable kingdom is surprisingly large, especially in Tropical forests. No leas than thirty-five out of the fifty-nine alliances into which Lindley divides flowering plants, include Leaf and Tendirl Chimbers and Twining Plants; and to these are to be added a few species of the Criptogamia, or flowerless plants. In considering the large number and the great diversity of such is a possess the opinion that the capacity for revolving is inherent in almost every species. In conclusion, he remarks:

It has often been vaguely asserted that plants and distinguished from animals by not having the power of movement. It should rather be said that plants adquire and display this power only when it is some advantage to them; this being of comparatively rare occurrence, as they are affixed to the ground, and food is brought to them by the air and rain. We see how the first places its tentacula. If the tendril be displaced, it is acted on by the force of gravity, and rights itself. It is acted on by the light, and bends towards or from it, or disregards it, whichever may compare a contract that a movement and one others, and quickly ourle round and firmity grapps it. It the course of some hours, it contracts into a spire, dragging up the stem, and forming an excellent approach.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. HISTORY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERIAND. BY THOMAS B. VAN HORNE, U. S. A. HUSSTREED WITH COMPANY OF THE CUMBERIAND, BY THOMAS B. VAN HORNE, U. S. A. HUSSTREED WAS ELUCID. Late Superintendent Togographical-Engage Colice, Headquarters Department of the Cumberiand. Two Volumes and Allas, Svs. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

One of the most valuable contributions thus bellion is comprised in these two volumes. lain Van Horne, they are to be regarded as esat whose request they were written, who fur the archives of the Department of the Cumber laud, the greater part of the materia of which they are composed who directed the manner of their construction, and who had time to overlook, before his death, several of the

to overlook, before his death, several of the completed chapters relating to important campaigns in which he was an actor.

The work opens with a review of the situation of Kentacky during the early months of the War; and then taking up the history of the Army of the Cumberland, which was formed, in the beginning, of loyal Kentucky treops, it carries the record on in chronological prider, until the organization was dissolved at the conclusion of the War. The narrative is elaborate and minute, and is abundantly fortified withofficial documents that clearly declare their harmonious import. The style is direct and impartial, as of one whose simple purpose is to write a "plain, unvarished tale," that shall be neither colored, warped, nor misleading. Such are the histories of the recent sectional stuffe that are most profitable at present; trustworthy and comprehensive compliations of fact, from which the future biographers of the momentons periodremoving views may draw with confidence and removed so far that they enjoy a broad and com-manding view—may draw with confidence and without stint.

The work is supplied with every accessory to ane work is supplied with every accessory to insure its completeness. The maps illustrating the operations of the various commands of the Army of the Cumberland are numerous and very carefully compiled. They constitute a valuable feature of the work.

SWEDENBORG.
THE SWEDENBORG LIBRARY. Edited by B. P. BARRETT. DEATH, READERSCIPON, AND THE JUDGMENT, From the Writings of Emanger, Swedenborg. Volume I., 18me, pp. 191. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remnen & Haffelinger. Chicago: Janean, McCiarg & Co.
The "Swedenborg Publishing Association"

have planned the issue of a series of small volumes which shall present, in a compact and inexpensive form, an epitome of the theological writings of the great Swedish philospher. The numbers will consist of extracts from his system namoers will consist of extracts from his system of doctrine, so chosen that its most essential features shall be compressed into tea or twelve volumes. The entire writings of Swedenborg, occupying twenty-five octaves, are too copious to be owned or read save by an extremely limited circle; but this cheap and neat little "Library" is within the compass of every reader. The volumes are so arranged that each is complete in itself. The one before us contains selections ranged under nineteen separate headings.

EXTRAVAGANZA. THE TREASURE TROVE SERIES. (THE CHOICEST HUMOR ST. THE GREAT WRITERS.) EXTRAVAGANZA. 18mo., pp. 26. Boston: William F. Gill & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, Sl.
These diminutive volumes, like their prototypes, "The Little Classics," gather between convenient covers scattered fragments of pros fiction. The current number incloses eight whimsical sketches, the majority of which are so wildly improbable in conceit that they merit the which improved in concept that they ment the designation of "Extravaganza." Among them we note "Moses the Saser," by Artemus Ward; "The Fate of Young Chubb," by Max Adeler; "Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn," by Dickens; "The Light Princess," by George Macdonald; and "The Legend of the Little Weaver," by Samuel Lover.

THE PILLOW OF STONES: DYNNE ALLEGORIES IN THEIR SPIRITUAL MEANING. By the Rev. Frank SEWALL Timo, pp. 228. Philadelphia: J. B. Lip-pincot & Co. The twelve discourses brought together in this Church who has a gift for translating into plain, practical language the religious theories of Swedenborg. In the light of his interpretation the

and force of application. The author's work has been admirably supplemented by the publisher.
The text is printed in large, open true; and the binding is so trimmed as to simulate the effect of covers heavily hinged and cornered with gold.

A SONG-BOOK FOR CHILDREN.
THE SUNT SIDE: A BOOK OF SONGS FOR THE SUNDAT-SCHOOL AND HOME. BY O. W. WERDTE and H.
B. PURRINS. New York: Frith, Pood & CO. it is destined to be used, as it is mostly compiled from authors hitherto unsought in the formation of singing-books for the Sunday school. Its conspictions feature is the pres-ence of many beautiful German melodies, attractively arranged, yet preserving their original rhytamic beauty. The great lack in our children's song-nocks is

the natural flow of pure melody. Though simple and unpretending, let it be free and joyous, and filled with meaning. Children love to sing, they will sing, and most of them can sing. The opportunity to teach them good songs in the Sunday and the day schools should be improved, and none but the best collections should be presented. All know that the metodies learned in childhood linger in the memority through life negroup the support of the state of

the metodies learned in childhood linger in the memory through life, permanently influencing the taste and judgment. Hence, poor and senseless songs should be carefully withheld from little ones, and only those which are fine and true—and there is an abundance of them—should be prepased for their use.

"The Sunny Side" comprises 133 pages of music. Forty of the melodies are German, and are varied and winning in style. Scattered through the work are also many pleasing and scholarly compositions by the Rev. C. W. Wendte,—a new candidate for popular favor in the children world of song. The book, as a whole, may justly be considered an advance upon preceding works of a similar character. We trust it may find its way into hundreds of schools and homes, where it will help to develop a more healthful taste, and a higher conception of the real meaning of true melody. BOOKS RECEIVED.

DRIFTED ASUNDER; OS. THE TIDE OF FATE. By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS, Author of "In Trust," etc., etc. 16mo, pp. 393. Boston: William F. Gill & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.
There's No Place Link Home. By Amanda M. Douglas, Author of "Dritted Asunder," etc., etc. 16mo., pp. 380. Boston: William F. 6fill & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.
The Home Cook-Book: Compiled from Recipes Contributed by Ladies of Chicago and Other Cities and Towns. Originally Published for the Benefit of the Home for the Frieudless, Chicago, 12mo., pp. 384. Chicago: J. Fred Waggoner. Price, \$1.50. THE LITTLE JOANNA: A NOVEL. By KAMBA TRORPE. Paper. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, 60

MRS. LIMBER'S RAFFLE; OR, A CHURCH FAIR AND ITS VICTIMS: A SHORT STORY, Paper. New York: D. VICTIMS: A SHORT STORT, PEPER. New 10TK: D. Appleton & Co.

O'ER MOOR AND FEN: A NOVEL. By CHARLOTTE WALSINGHAM, Author of "Annette; or, The Chropicles of Believue." 12mo., pp. 422. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffeldinger. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.75.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Boston). Contents: "Confession of St. Augustine," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelips; "Under Mooh and Stars," by J. T. Trovbridge: "Wannawatha." by Casrles A. De Kay; "Blidias to Pericles," by W. W. Story; "Jacques Jasmin's Franconste," by Harriet W. Preston; "To-Morrow," by Edgar Fawcett: "A Literary Nightmare," by Mark Twain; "The Unseen World," I., by John Flake; "Private Theatricals," VIII., by W. D. Howells: "Beston," by Kaiph Waido Emerson: "bid Woman's Gossip, "WIL, by Frances Anna Kembles," "Be Railroad Death-Bate," by Charles Frances Addams, Jr., "The Currency Conflict," by James A. Gerfield; "Recent Literature," "Art," "Music," "Edication." The publishers of the Atantic announce that the number for March will contains story in verse by Mr. T. B. Aidrich; an article on "Money and Its Substitutes," by Mr. Henry Cavey Baird (being the inflation stde of the Currency question); the first part of a story, "A Carnival of Rome," by the author of "A Carnival of Ventoe;" a paper on "The Weich in America," a criticism on the French novelist, Cherbulles, by T. S. Petry; and the conclusion of Mr. Fiske's essay on "The Unseen World." Scribner's Monthly for February (Scribner & Co., New York). Contents: "New York in the Revoution," Second Paper (Illustrated), by Joha F. Mines; "Tae Hollis Bass of Milton "(Blustrated), by Charles." A Happy Loyer," by R. B. Bowker; "A PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

York). Contents: "New York in the Revolution." Second Paper (Illustrated), by John F. Mines: "The Holits Bunk of Milton" (Illustrated), by Clarence Cook; "A Haspy Loven," by R. B. Dowber; "A Hundred Thousand Homes" (Illustrated), by Clarence Sook; "Philip House and Tables, Stools and Candlessicks," Third Paper (Illustrated), by Clarence Cook; "Philip Nolan's Friends; or, 'Show Your Passports!" Chap, V., VI., VII. (Illustrated), by Edward Everett Hisle; "A piece of Secret Histery" (Illustrated), by Charles Chap, V., VI., VII. (Illustrated), by House Chap, Jr., "Eroc "(Poem), by Joel Benton; "The University of Michigan" (Illustrated), by Thelia; "Fame" (Foem), by Edgar Fawcett, "Fortuniats Pocket," by Hate Pettnam Osgood; "French Duels," by "Gamma," "Gabriel Conroy," Chap, XVII. XXII. by Bret Harte; "A Foct's Constancy: A Madrigal," by John G. Saic; "Bevoidtionsry'Letters," Second Paper, by John Vance Cheney; "Topics of the Time;" "The Oid Gabinet; "Home and Society;" "Culture and Progress;" "The World's Work;" "Brios-Brac." "Galazy for February (Schellon & Co., New York). Contents: "Madcap Violet," Chapters III. and IV., by William Black; "Home-Bulesciety;" "Califach Praciliament," by Justin McCarthy; "Anna Seward and Maj. Andre: An Obesire Leaf of History," by Heaskinh Buttlerworth; "Effzabeth," by L. C. W., "Sulcide," by Albert Ribodes; "Transformation," by Nora Perry; "Parma and Bologue, by N. C. W., "Sulcide," by Albert Ribodes; "Transformation," by Nora Perry; "Parma and Bologue, by A. M., "Sulcide," by Albert Ribodes; "Transformation," by Nora Perry; "Parma and Bologue, by M. E. W. S.; "Reuben Dala," Part II., Caspers VIII. and IX.; Part III., Chapter I., by Mils Annie T. Howells;

cide," by Aibert Rijodes; "Transformation," by Nors Perry; "Parmiand Bologna," by M. E. W. S., "Beuben Dale," Part II., Caspters VIII. and IX.; Part III., Chapter I., by Miss Annie T. Howells: "The Tradition of Conquest," by Mrs. S. N. B. Fist: "Minor French Novelists," by Mrs. S. N. B. Fist: "Minor French Novelists," by H. James, Jr.; "Social and Domestic Life Under the Ancient Regime," from the forthcoming volume by Henri Laine, translated by J. Durand, "Parson Kelly, "by Marian Douglas; "Barberry," by Jane G. Austin; "A Word or Two on Emerson," by John Burroughs; "Army Esduction"; "Briti-Wood," by Fhilip Quilibet; "Scientific Misscellany; "Current Literature"; "Nebule," by the Editor. Linemactic Manazism for February (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). Contents: "The Century: Its Fruits and Its Festival.—II. Americas Progress" (Husstrated); "Up the Thames" (Concluding Paper—Hinstrated), by Edward C. Bruce; "The Foely-Pen," by F. A. Hilliard; "Sketches of India," II. (Hustrated), "Fra Aloysius," by Emma Lazarus; "A Few Hours in Bhenina," by Ita Aniol Prokop; "Professor and Teacher," by James Morgan Hart; "Contrasted Moons," by Ghariotte F. Bates; "The Atonement of Leam Bundas" (Chaps, XXI.—XXII.), by Mrs. E. Lynn Lindon; "Letters from South Africa," I., by Lady Barker; "On Sankota Head," by Ethel C. Gale; "At the Old Flantation," "It, by Robert Wilson; "Our Monthly Gossip," "Literature of the Day,"
Callolae World for February (Catholic Publication House, New York). Contents: "A Sequel of the Gladstone Controversy;" "Are You My Wife?" "The Story of Evangeline in Prose," "The Patient Church" (Goetry), "Sir Thomas More;" "Frimitive Civilization," "Misdams's Experiment," "The Basques;" "The Pernal Y Carry;" "Missions in Maine from 1613 to 1834;" "Ruessa and the Church;" "Grack Moreno;" "A Revival in Frogtown;" "The President's Message;" "A Night at the Grande Chartense;" "New Publications," "St. Nachaas for February (Scribner & Co., New York). Amonk the contributors are Noah Brooks, Lucy Larom, Fannie Roper F

St. Nuchonas for February (Scribner & Co., New York).

Amony the contributors are Noah Brooks, Lucy
Larcon, Fannie Roper Fendge, J. T. Trowuridge,
Bayard Taylor, and Susan Coolidge; and there are
about forty illustrations.

A. Burdette Smith's Monthly World of Sashnon for
January (New York).

Academy—Current numbers (Robert Scott Walker,
London, Eng.).

Little Living Age—Current numbers (Littell & Gay,
Ecaton). Beston), Munctons' Journal—Current numbers (D. Appleton & Oc., New York), American Journal of Microscopy for January (Handicraft Publication Company, New York), American Journal of Medical Sciences—January (Henry C. Lea, Philadeiphia), Bool-Buyer for January (Scribner & Co., New York), Atta California Amagase for 1876 (San Francisco). Gioce for January (Buffalo),

MUDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY I went this week (says the London correspondent of the Boston Globe) to visit Mundie's circulating library. Mudie's name is a household word, and his books are found in almost every drawing-room throughout England; and, I may safely say, there is no shop in London where so many carriages draw up in a day as at this immense establishment. Mr. Mudie, Jr., very kindly showed us through the labyrinths of fine hall supported by Ionic columns, and supported by light iron galleries, which gives access to upper rooms and sheives completely filled with reserve volumes, from which supplies are

drafted for the down-stair saloons. The friend who accompanied me could remember when Mr. Mudie was advised to keep dupliate copies of his most popular works, -a risk he hardy liked to venture on. Now, however, he has thousands of copies of one kind. We descended into the catacombs, where are streets of books wrapped in their brown-paper cere-ments. These are books that have seen much of the world, have been read and reread. They are not dead, but likely to be resuscitated in

to him to ask how many copies he will take of an unpublished work, and his answer often decides the terms between author and publisher. Authors court him, publishers refer to him, and his patronage is of great value to both. There are never more than one-third, or one-fourth even, of the books shelved at one time. Were all to come at once, it would take a house larger than the Massachusetts State-House to store them, as they number more than one billion volumes. It must not be supposed that this great library is constituted on the principle of smaller ones, whose chief circulation is of novels and light literature. That class of reading scarcely smounts to one-third of the circulation.

light literature. That class of reading scarpely amounts to one-third of the circulation. The great majority are books of travel, adventures, scientific works, biography, history, books of illustration, of art, and, in fact, everything that the reading public could wish for. Mudie took 5,000 copies of Teunyson's new poem, "Queen Mary." Novels, as a rule, are rather shortlived, but many are standard, and the interest hardly flags, as, for instance, Walter Scott, Dickens, and Thackersy. The demand for their works is always great. No doubt George Eliot is the writer most in power to-day, and the demand for her books in Eugland exceeds that of any other author.

mand for her books in Eugland exceeds that of any other author.

The subscribers generally change their books over the counters, which are arranged alphabetically, and one can imagine what a bustle there must be, considering the fact that about 2,000 changes are made each day, representing about 5,000 volumes. Suburban customers are supplied by cart; while those in the country have their own private boxes, holding from six to 200 volumes. Hundreds of these boxes are received and exchanged each day. A TWO-THOUSAND DOLLAR HYMN-BOOK. Burnham, the antiguarian bookseller of Bos

on, has a collection (says the Springfield Republican) which he lately bought at Dr. Shurtleff's auction. But he did not succeed in capturing the #Bay Psalm-Book," which would have old for \$1,500 or \$2,000 if the Old-South Descons had not withdrawn it from the sale, by he aid of the Supreme Court. The growth in price of old books is well illustrated by this xample of the Bay Psalm-Book. Old Dr. Prince left his library to the Old South Church, containing five or six copies of this work, which was one of the first books printed in New England, and was from the press of Stephen Daye, the first college-printer at Cambridge, who was brought over from England by Mr. Glover, who set up his printing-press at Harvard Coilege in 1639. Although a rare book, it had no great pecuniary value thirty years ago, and copies could have been bought for 330, perhaps. One of the first to obtain a copy from the Old South Deacons by barter was Edward Crowninshield, at whose sale, some years afterward, it was found that the British Museum was a bidder for this particular book, and got it at a fabelous cost,—perhaps £100 or £125. This instantly put up the price of all other copies, including Dr. Shurtleffs, which he had bought for what was then a reasonable compensation, pay-Prince left his library to the Old South Church, ing Dr. Shurtfeff's, which he had bought for what was then a reasonable compensation, paying for it, not in money, but in other books. His title to it will probably be found unimpeachable, but perhaps his family may compromise the matter by giving it up to some library without a sale at auction. Harvard College wants it, and onght to have it; the Boston Public Library also wants it, to make one more in the list of rare books of which it has more than one copy.

LITERARY NOTES. The Overland Monthly has been discontinued. Another serial by Anthony Trollope is begun n Temple Bar for January.

M. Littre is revising the proofs of a new edition of his French Dictionary.

Gosche's new edition of Lessing's works is at

last completed, in eight volumes. A number of letters addressed by Goethe to Cotta have been discovered at Stuttgart, Florence Marryat's (Mrs. Ross Church) new

A parrative and descriptive poem on the Holy Land, by Herman Molville, is in press by G. P.

Augustus Mayhew, who, with his brother, Henry Mayhew, wrote several works popular in their time, has just died in England. Viollet-ie-Duc's next interary work will be called "The History of the Habitation of Men from Prehistoric Times to the Present Day."

Victor Hugo is dividing his time between a new volume of verse and a contemplated proce work, to be called "L'Art d'Etre Grand-Pere." The Austrian Government, it is said, has of-fered Max Mulier a Professorship in the Univer-sity of Vienna, allowing him a free choice of subjects for his lectures."

A new edition of the complete works of Shellev. which is soon to be published is London, will be edited by Mr. Buxton Forman, a critical

The Menu is the title of a new London daily, which will provide dinners at clubs, hotels, and restaurants with bills of fare, and also with an epitome of the day's news, and the opinions of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler is at work upon his handbook of American Literature, but it will not be ready for publication till the fall. It will be especially full in its treatment of early American literature.

A volume of Steele's hitherto uncollected papers, long since announced, entitled "The Lover, and Other Miscellanies," edited by the late J. E. Babson, will soon be issued by Lee & Shepard, of Boston.

In examining the papers of the late Georg Grote, his widow has found a remarkable essay exhibiting the historian's opinions of Aristotle as a moral teacher. This, with other posthumous papers, will soon be published.

A work on "The Battles of the Revolution, by Gen. Garrington, senior Colonel of the regular army, will be published soon by A. S. Barnes & Co. It will be of popular and military interest, and will contain plans of all the battles, from surveys made by the author.

Dr. Tyndall's work on "Sound" has been translated into Chinese and published at the expense of the Chinese Government, so that the translation is now sold in China at the mere cos of the paper and printing, namely: 430 coppe "cash," or about 40 cents per copy.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich is introduced to the French public with his "Story of a Bad Boy" curiously disguised, by a juvenile magazine of Paris, which announces among its attractions for the new year, "The History of an American School-Boy, translated from the English of Thomas Belay Aldrich."

An important contribution to political literature has been written by an Indiana lawyer, B. W. Thompson, and will be issued by Harper & Bros. It deals with "Political Romanism," and gives a historical study of the interference of the Papacy with civil government in European countries. The work will make an octavo of 700

pages.

Prof. Mahaffy, says the Academy, is still occupied with "Ancient and Modern Greece." His primer on "Life in Old Greece," in Mr. Green's series, is in press, and he has announced a series of lectures next term on his travels in Greece, which will afterward be published, with illustrations, by Messrs, Macmillan. A larger and more important work on "The Literature of Ancient Greece"—a great want—is announced as in preparation by Messrs, Longman.

The annual review of "Continental Liferature of the continent of the continents of the continent

as in preparation by Mesars. Longman.

The annual review of "Continental Literature in 1875," in the London Athencum, was written by Emile de Laveleye and Paul Fredericq for Belgium, J. Durdik for Bobethia, Ad Hansen for Denmars, Gustave Masson for France, Robert Zimmerman for Germany, A. C. Loffelt for Holland, Arminius Vambery for Hungary, Angelo De Gobernatis for Italy, L. Daar for Norway, Eugene Schuyler for Russia, A. Popovic Zan for Servia and Croata, and J. P. Riano for Spain. The review fills twenty-one pages of the Athernal The review fills twenty-one pages of the Athe-Some time ago, two London thieves put in practice a plan of robbing, a jeweler which had been described in a story in a popular periodical,—a piece of pure invention. The jeweler was furious (he lost \$40,000, so it was excusable).

furious (he lost \$40,000, so it was excussole), wrote to the editor of the magazine, asking him if it was his mission to instruct thieres in new wave of plundering the public. "My dear sir," replied the editor blandly, "if you had taken in my periodical (which I hope in future you will do, you would have been put upon your guard. This comes of neglecting the claims of literature." ways of plundering the public. "My dear sir," replied the editor blandly, "if you had taken in my periodical (which I hope in future you will do, you would have been put upon your guard. This comes of neglecting the claims of literations in "Robert is Disable," and swing around for a lively space with renewed life, after which they generally come dut in a new bright dress, and take a voyage to the colonies for garrison-libraries.

Mindie not only sends out books by the dozen, but by hundreds. Whole libraries are dispatched, and changed as often as required. The upper part of the building is used as an infirmary, where broken books and lacerated meides are skillfully and successfully treated, and they come down, to sil appearances, as good as new. He is a great attocratin his way, and the fate of many pooks is decided by him. Publishers send

Spectator regards the division rather as the result of two quite different facts, -"first, that the Jews, separate as they are, can catch the exter-oal impress of any civilization, including its hatreds.—do not the sephardim call the Ashken-azim 'Todesco?' that in, 'Todesco,' the epithet by which a Venetism or Milanese describes a German?—and, secondly, that a Jew in the Med-iterranean had so manda more sympathy with his entertainers, had so myon less to conceal or to entertainers, had so much less to conceal or to simulate, that he of necessity developed more freely the pobler and more natural side of him-self."

Be that as it, may, the division between the Be that as it, may, the division between the two parties has been in bast times very bitter,—the Sephardim holding themselves as the aristocracy of the race, and being strongly hated in consequence by the Ashkenazim. Although many of the most noted of modern Jews, as the Rothsonids, Goldamids, Cohens, and Levis, belong to the, latter sept, there is, to the present day, a perrepuble feeling as of higher birth attaching to the members of the Sanhedrum. It is even pretended that only among these last is found the distinctive look of the Oriental Jews. It is not yet 220 years since the first community of Sephardim settled in England, and so fley of them remained permacently that their very names, with one or two exceptions, have become extinct. In the time of Queen And a, a considerable number of this class Aou a considerable number of this had taken up their abode in country, and were making their names far or. "Change. Toward the last of the sevente or, 'Change. Toward the last of the seventeenth's catury, representatives of the Ashkenazins 'segan to multiply in England, and since then they have outnumbered their rivals. Their first independent synagoue was established in 1722, through the liberality of Moses of Breslau.

The differences between the two communities are gradually dying out in England, the chief distinction still apparent being in their proonnciation of the Hebrew. They maintain separate synagogues, yet elect a common Committee of Management. The mutual dislike between the classes was so extreme in the days of Queen.

Management. The mutual dislike between the classes was so extreme in the days of Queen Anne that, as Mr. Picciotti relates, "The Portuguese did not allow the Germans to have any share in the management of congregational affairs. It was especially enacted that the latter, who probably were neither very refined nor very cultivated, should not be allowed to hold office in the synagogue, nor vote at meetings, nor be called to the Law, nor receive Miltooth (religious honors), nor make offerings, nor pay imposts. The stermans, in point of fact, were treated as belonging to a lower caste; and the only functions that a member of that nationality was permitted to fulfill were the useful, abbeit lo why, duties of a bealle, which were actually intrast-to a German,—a certain Benjamin Levy."

duties of a beadle, which were actually intrustto a German,—a certain Benjamin Levy."

The marriageof one of the Sophardim with one
of the Ashkenazim was regarded as a disgrace
to the former body. In one instance cited, that
of the marriage of Mr. Jacob Israel Bernal to a
German Jewess, in 1744, his congregation gave
their consent; yet, "to discourage for the future such ill-advised connections, imposed upon Mr. Bernal some rather humiliating conditions. Neither the members
of the Beth-Din, nor the Hazanim (ministers),
were to be prasent as the solemnization of the
marriage; the bridegroom was not to be called
up to the Law in that espacity; no offerings, or
'mesheberach,' were to be made for his health;
and no celebration of any kind was to take place
in eynagogue. Nons arons change tout et al."

The Jewa, who, in the land of their birth
had no surnames, have assumed them

essayist of some reputation.

A Boston publishing house is about to bring out a satirical poem entitled "Dullness," in which the living poets are pickled in strong vinegar. The authorship is said to be a profound gal, where Jews bore the names of Lopes, Comment of the profound gal, where Jews bore the names of Lopes, Comment of the profound gal, where Jews bore the names of Lopes, Comment of the profound gal, where Jews bore the names of Lopes, Comment of the profound gal, where Jews bore the names of Lopes, Comment of the profound gal, where Jews bore the names of Lopes, Comment of the profound gal, where Jews bore the names of Lopes, Comment of the profound gal, where Jews bore the names of Lopes, the profound gall of the profound g Gomez, Villareal, Medina, etc. Or they borrowed Gomez, Viliareal, Medina, etc. Or they borrowed the title of a property, as in the case of the d'Aguitars; or that of their trade-sign, as the Rothschilds; or of a city where they dwelt, as Bresiauer, de Worms, and Perugia. Frequently the name given at birth was transformed with slight changes into a surname, in which way Manasseh became Massena; Moses, Moss; Ell. Ellis; and Levi, Levison, Lever, Lewes, Lewis, and so on.

and so on.

Notwithstanding the accuration of proselytism under which the Jews have everywhere suffered, they not only never try to make converts, but are unwilling to receive them. In England, proselytizing has been strictly forbidden by the rules of both the Portuguese and the German under the convergence on the receive the convergence of the converge rules of both the Portuguese and the German synagogues. They are always ready to receive back to their fold descendants of Abraham who have been tempted to abjure their faith, but they do not desire to take in persons at an alien race. And, much as the Jews dislike proselytizing, they dislike apostasy more, and the attempts of Christians to win them from Judaism are bitterly abhorred.

During the year 1875, 3,141 books were published in Russia. This number includes pamphlets, school-books, opera-librettos, second-cditions, translations of foreign books, dream and song books, simanacs, fairy-tales, and "penny-awfuls." In summing up the value of this large accession to the literature of Russia, a reviewe in the Athenaum declares that very little of it has sterling merit. "No work has been published," says the authority quoted, "which has stirred to its depths public opinion, or which has turned it in a new direction,—nothing which, by stirred to its depths public opinion, or which has turned it in a new direction,—nothing which, by any possibility, could be looked upon as the harbipger of a new or better period. . . On the contrary, mgas of deterioration seem to be more manifest than tokens of improvement. Public opinion appears to be lower; the material has apparently gained on the intellectual and spiritual." Every year, books are produced by Russian authors which the censorship will not suffer to pass through the press or to enter the country. Among those that have been thus condemned, and therefore published abroad, during the past year, are three of great ability and importance. They are named as follows: "Our Stination," by A. Kashelef, a prominent Russian statesman; "Landed Property in Russia." by the same author; and "Revolutionary Conservatism," by Gurii Samarin and F. Dmitrief. Fewer English books have fallen under the ban of the censor than of any other language. Yet nearly every journal, and works like "Chambers' Encyclopedia" and Haydu's "Dictionary of Dates," have pages or paragraphs blotted out. "The Identity of Primitive Christianity and Modern Spiritualism' is in the list of books utterly forbidden admission into the country.

LINEN-MANUFACTURING IN IRELAND. At the time of the potato-famine in 1846, all the linen manufactured in Ireland was woven upon hand-looms. Steam-power had been in use for half a century in spinning flax; but the idea of applying it to machinery for weaving the fibre, although under discussion, had not yet been demonstrated, and many manfacturers were of the opinion that it could never be made practical.

Only a year or two after this fifty power-looms were in successful operation, and to-day the number is estimated at 50,000. Great as has been the revolution wrough in this industry by the introduction of steam, and numerous as are the factories whose din of flying shutiles and twirling wheels is heard in Ulster, the hand-

most vitiating, the most brutifying of all the sensual appetities."

FAMILIAR TALK.

THE ISRAELITES IN EUROPE.

An article in the Spectator, based upon a volume of "Sketches of Angio-Jowish flistory" by Mr. Picciotti, contains some novel and curious information regarding the Israelites in Europe, that will prove interesting to American readers. It seems, from the account given, that the Jews of Europe, although tracing their ancestry back to the same seculiar people set apart since a remote antiquity, and although slike jealous in preserving the purity of their race, are, nevertheless, divided into two quite distinct factions or septs, corresponding to an upper and a lower caste. The first, called in modern Hebrew the "Sephardim,"—a term literally meaning Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, and Levantines; and the second, denominated the "Ashkenazim," embraces the German and Polish Jews.

Mr. Picciotti innts that the distinction grew out of the superior social position which the Sephardim enjoyed in Southern Europe, where, in the cossession of high office, they developed a pride of rank as well as of linesge, and came to consider with contempt the "Ashkenazim," or Jews of the North, who were generally engaged in tapde on a small scale, on account of untoward circumstances. The writer in the Spectator regards the division rather as the respectator regards the division rather as the respectation of the American Respe

The BOOK-TRADE AT THE CENTENNIAL.
The current number of the American Book seller presents the plan for the exhibition of the American Book-Trade at the Centuning Exposition. The space allotted on the ground-floor is quite inadequate, being only 117 feet long by 32 feet 6 inches wide; but it has been doubled by the erection of a second story, resting upon columns 12 feet high, and divided into a series columns 12 feet high, and divided into a series of handsome pavilions. The cases for books will occupy both the ground floor and the floor above. Broad stairways will lead to the second story, and from this elevation the best view of the entire Exposition will be obtained. Many of the leading publishers have already secured room for a display of their productions. Mesers, Hurd & Houghton; Ivision, Biskeman, Taylor & Co.; A. S. Barnes & Co.; James R. Osguod & Co.; and G. & C. Merrimon, will occupy the centre pavilion alone; D. Appleton& Co. will use most of the west end; and Boston and Philadelphia firms will hold the east end. It is expected that a number of foreign exhibitors will contend for the prize; hence the competition will induce American publishers to show only their choicest works.

have brought to light a number of objects of antiquarian interest. Near the monument of Minerva Medica, there have been found the paintings adorning a columbary, which are believed by exadorning a columbarr, which are believed by experts to be of the Augustan age, and of much value to Science and Art. In preparing for the foundation of the central hall in the Conservatory Palace at the Capitol, a ground-plan was discovered that is supposed to be that of the Temple of the Capitoline Juniter, to which Dyonisius gave a surface of 4,000 feet. In the same piace, a large column, which seems to belong to the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, was also uncovered.

THE "AMERICAN BOOKSELLER." The American Bookselley's Guide has enlarged its proportions, assumed a fresh dress, and exchanged its old name for that of the American Bookseller. Such improvements in old friends are agreeable, as they betoken prosperity and a laudable ambition, while they give renewed promise, as in the present case, that there shall be no change in the character, save in the way of fuller and better development.

### SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

For many years, a course of cheap scientifical lectures has been annually sustained with dis-tinguished success in Manchester. Birmingham, and other cities in England. The lectures a Manchester were instituted nine years ago by Prof. Boscoe, who wished to waken the minds of working men to the value of scientific truths by means of simple vet exact discourses, illustrated by appropriate experiments and diagrams. The attempt was splendidly rewarded from the first, —an average of 1,000 persons having attended each lecture. To widen the circle benefited by

published at a penny apiece. From 5,000 to 10,000 copies are soon disposed of, while the demand for back numbers is steadily maintained. The lectures delivered in connection with the Midland Institute, at Birmingham, yearly attract we learn from a history of the enterprise given in Nature, by Mr. W. Matthieu Williams. The in Nature, by Mr. W. Matthieu Williams. The Institute commenced its work in October, 1854, with three classes for workingmen,—one for Physics, meeting on two evenings per week; one for Chemistry, also two evenings; and one on Popular Physiology and the Laws of Health, held on one evening. During the first course the attendance exceeded expectation; but, during the progress of the second and third courses, there was a gradual diminution of numbers. It being the object of these classes to furnish sound instruction, Mr. Williams resolved neither to shorten nor popularize them in order to cinvice attendance. He chose the wiser expedient of founding a series of public lectures of a light and sensations character, that should call together the multitude, among whom he hoped enough might

series of public lectures of a light and sensational character, that should call together the multitude, among whom he shoped enough might be induced to undertake thorough study to keep his regular classes full.

The first course of twelve "Penny-Lectures "opened in January, 1855, and through the entire series the loctures fed the Science-classes, "which, without such aliment, would have been starved and extinguished in their infrarey." The Penny-Lectures led to "Penny-Reddings;" and those, again, were followed by Penny-Arithmetic and other classes, which have accomplished much good work in the education of the working people. Mr. Williams confesses, at the close of his account, with amusing naivete, that he practiced several small illegitimate devices to keep his andiendes together,—"one expecially conjed from the young lady who occupied 'Tho Thousand and One Nights," chat of leading the subject up to some amusing experiment just at the end of the lecture, and then discovering that it was time to conclude, and therefore that the experiment must be shown next Tuesday. The small boys who excupied the front seats and applanded all the explosions soon found me out, but they came next week nevertheless; and some of these who at first were blue-lire pupils only, ultimaterly joined the classes and became satisfactory students." The valuable ends accomplished by these lectures justify Mr. Williams' conclusion that "the Penny-Lecturer should not be too rigidly regardful of his own scientific dignity, but Barnumi ze to some extent, when he can thereby advance towards the high object be seeks to attain.

Mr. John Gould, the author of several splepdid works in the department of Ornithology, has brought out a second edition of his "Mono graph of the Trogons." The first edition was published in 1838, and, since its fissue, twelve new species of the Trogonida have been discovered. These are now added to the number previously described, making in all forty-six species kown to Science. Life-size pictures of the whole number, carefully drawn and beautifully colored, embellish Mr. Gould's magnificent

The Trogons are Tropical birds of small size. but of receding beauty. They rival even the humming-birds to the brilliancy of their plum-age. Shades of emeral-green, of metallic lustre, are contrasted, in the soft, lax feathers, with crimsons and golden-yellows, forming a dazkling radiance of color. The Trogons love quiet and solitude, and confine themselues to the shade of the forest, where they sit motionless, except as they dart out with a swift, short flight, after the

THE ACACIAS.

The large and useful family of plants called the Leguminoses have an extended range, species being found in almost every known part of the earth, save in the islands of Triestan, and St. Holena, where there are none. A peculiarity of the family is the restricted geographical limits within which many of the genera are confined. A large number of those occurring in Australia, for instance, are not met with elsewhere. The Acacias, however,—one of the most interesting genera in the order,—are dispersed over widely-separate order,—are dispersed over widely-separate begions, appearing in the Old and the New World, and on the continents and the islands of the sea. Their home is in Australia, where no less than 293, out of a total of 450, species no less than 293, out of a total of 450, species have thus far been discovered. Whole forests, in this island, are frequently composed entirely of Acacias, which develop into large timber-trees or into dense underbrush. On our own continent, sixty-one different species have been found; and here, as in Australia, the number is being continually increased by exploration. The Acacia tutes, which occurs in Louisans and Fiorida, probably extends the farthest northward of any species. The A. Richti, growing on the Island of Formosa, stops a little south of this. Atthough New Zealand lies so near Australia, the original centre of the Acacias, it is a curious fact that not a single species has yet been found there. The Acacias come close to the Robinsa (the common locust-tree) in general aspect, having pinnate or bi-pinnate leaves; yet their folisse is more delicate and airy, and their feathery blossoms are peculiarly elegant, and feathery blossoms are peculiarly elegant, an often very frayrant. Many properties belong the genus which render it useful to mankind.

A CHINESE WINE. In farm lest the destructive Propulatera sani, sooner or later, so sap the blood of the grape that the beverage shall fail the land, many attempts are being made to provide some substitute that may take its place. The Marquis de sine called Tsien-is, which is much used in the country enter into its composition. The mode of preparation is partially described in "The plants are dried and powdered. lls, or squares, at the rate of about 3d a pound. One square, or ball, will make several pound. One square, or ban, with make certain points of a fermented liquor, pleasant to the taste, and much sought after by Europeans and others hving in China. A factitious brandy is alse prepared in the same way; and the manufacture is so simple that, with a capital of £5 or Eacture is so simple that, with a Capital of L20 at 210 to purchase the apparatus, a man may make 25 gallons of 'brandy' a day." Best of all is the afirmation of the Marquis de Villeneure, that the wine thus produced is not only of excellent quality, but it possesses no injurious in-

SECRETING ORGANS OF SERRATED LEAVES
The last number of Pringsheim's Year-Book ontains a paper by Dr. G. Reinke, of Gottingen treating of the secreting organs occurring or the serrations of certain follage-leaves. It has been known that these organs act as glands, ubstance, and, in others, resip, or a mixture of Reinke's observations show that the generally have peculiar organs of secretion, whose office may cease when the leaf is in the bud, or at a later period. The horse-chestnut and plants with spiny leaves seem to be destitute at such appendages. The secretion itself is, in the bud, either a fluid mucilage or resin, while, in the full-grown leaf, it is a watery or viscous fluid.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION. In performing experiments to sustain the theory of spontaneous generation, Dr. Bastian and others have been content to boil matter in and others have been content to both matter in vessels carefully protected from the air, assum-ing that all living organisms contained therein were destroyed by the action of the heat produc-ed. When, in the fluid thus treated, and preserved. When, in the fluid thus treated, and preserved in a vacuum, organisms were afterwards found to develop, the fact was accepted as conclusive evidence that a spontaneous act of creation had occurred. Lately, however, some tests have been tried by Mr. Worthington Smith, which tend to show that experiments of the nature described above are without significance. He has subjected spores inclosed in air-tight tubes to a boiling heat, and discovered that their vitality was uninjured.

A writer in the American Journal of Microscopy gives the following directions for the treatment of a bee-sting, which are worth remembering: "Onione, ammonia, ashes, beef, and a hundred other remedies, have been prescribed; but we aver found them of any retied, remove it with a sharp knife, or, still better, with a pair of tweezers so formed as to grasp the sting itself, without pressing on the bag. Common hair-tweezers are just the thing. This must, however, be done very quickly, or it will be of no use. Grasping the bag and sting with the fingers only squeezes the poison out of the bag and into the wound. After the bag has been removed, suck the wound strongly, and apply a poulties of moist mud. We have never found anything better."

"AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MISCROSCOPY."
Judging from the initial number which has
recently been laid upon our table, the American
Journal of Microscopy and Popular Science, issued by the Handicraft Publication Company, New York, will be an interesting and instructive guide to those who work with the microscope, or gaide to those who work with the microscope, or find enjoyment in observing the wonders of Nature. It is intelligently edited, and its various departments are filled with short articles, clearly written, and of practical value. The work is neatly printed, and illustrated with fine engravings; and its low cost cost—50 cents per amum—places it within the reach of every student and lover of Science.

ant paper on the chirp of the mole-cricket, in which he accomplishes the clever feat of writing down the notes of the insect on a musical staff. down the notes of the insect on a musical staff. The mole-cricket usually begins to sing about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, although its notes are most lively at the hour of twilight. On cloudy days it is heard as early as 2 or 3 o'clock. As it is a burrowing insect, never coming to the surface to deliver its music, the circumstance of its being able to distinguish between clear and cloudy weather is very curious.

ner the direction of Mr. Giles, reached Adelaide on the 18th of December. This is the third expedicion that has crossed Central Australia within the last two years. The first, conducted by Col. Warburton, followed a line westward, generally between 20 and 21 degrees south latitude; the accord, under Mr. Forrest, crossed from Perth by a route about 5 degrees farther south. Mr. Giles path lay a good deal to the south of that pursued by Mr. Forrest, -running, according to previous accounts, about 100 miles from the south coast.

Fisheries, Dr. Surtevant relates an incident which illustrates the extraordinary voracity and which intertaces the extraordinary vortacity and rapid growth of the pickerel. The Doctor placed two young pickerel in a trough containing a quantity of minnows about an inch long. The first day, the pickerel ate 128 minnows; the second day, they ate 132; and, the third day, 50. On this diet the pickerel increased in size it the rate of one inch per day.

#### PALACE AND PURITAN.

Old Europe groams with palaces, Has lords enough, and more;— We plant and build by foaming seas A city of the poor; For day by day could Boston Bay Their honest labor overpay.

The noble craftsman we promote,
Disown the knave and fool;
Each honest nan shall have his vote,
Each child shall have his school.
For what avail the plow or sail,
Or land, or life, if freedom fail?
The floaton, by Raiph Walde Emergency of lants.

THE REBEL REVIVAL

Union Soldier on the Recent Acts of Democratic Congressmen.

Driving-Out the Saviors of the Capitol and Replacing Them with Its. Would-Be Destroyers.

The Old Army Hear the Cry of Their Injured Comrades, and Answer to the Beat of the Long Roll.

Reminiscences of Insults, Outrages, and Crimes, Perpetrated by Slaveccrats and Their Sympathizers.

Signs of the Times Plainly Indicating that Unionists Must Again Fall into Line.

To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune : CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The casualties of war teach the soldier on duty that he owes his life to the constant exercise of his faculties in this cern danger hidden from ordinary observers rest secure. As the beast of the field and the Indian of the forest have

A KIND OF FOREKNOWLEDGE, so the soldier acquires it. The sense comes to those whose whole thoughts are on the alert and bent in one direction, and arouses, in the midst of slumber, to the sense of danger. During the Mexican War, when some of vicinity were fighting with Scott in Mexico, and each day brought battle and death, and sorrow at home, it will be recollected how there was felt a sense of trouble long before any official news, and which foreknowledge came through no traceable source, unless, if you please, it were a spiritual intercommunication. The same strange phenomenon was constantly observed during the late terrible and unjustified

Rebellion.

An instance of this strange foreknowledge, so to speak, occurred during this last War, among the colored race, when their opportunities to acquire knowledge appeared as the very last of all, but when the difficulties and dangers which beest them sharpened and intensified their facul-ties to discern and feel danger. In New Orleans there had spread amongst them, intuitively, as it were, the certainty of a great danger suddenly surrounding them. Their people had been lifted from slavery to This act subjected them to gree dangers than ever, and they accepted the situation, and were more on the alert to escape trouble.

The whole life of the slaves was one of ignorance; yet their faculties were extraordinarily acute in discerning trouble. When the armies of Sherman penetrated the South, where no Union soldiers had been ever seen, no Union paers ever read or heard read by them, the color pers over found fully acquainted with the great cause, and with their great friend, Lincoln. When the dreadful news of the assassination

of Mr. Lincoln reached New Orleans, while the great mass of the white people were still wrapped in slumber and unconscious of the national disaster, the colored race had felt the they had received a great blow; that their dan ger had been enhanced; that

THEIR FRIEND HAD FALLEN.

At the very earliest dawn, before the papers circulated, before the white people were generally up, colored people from all parts of New Orleans already had felt and learned their loss and the great calamity which had fallen on them, and from every corner and byway of the city where they lived they flocked together, each man, woman, and child with some, though the rude and humble, badge of mourning; their expressions evidencing sorrow, distress. and fright, though their danger was enhanced by the badge.

Those of the Union army who, during all the kept continually on the alert to save their lives from the death which Rebels threatened, acquired also extraordinary acuteness to discern danger, and the power to communicate one to another, or with those in sympathy with them. And now, when scattered to rest on the mountains and hills, the plains and valleys, in the city and country homes of the whole Union they fought for, this sensitiveness and this power remain to them.

Before the press had expressed indignation, the line and staff, the officers and soldiers, had been already aroused, almost simultaneously and irresistibly, to a sense of danger, as if each, at his home, had been aroused from rest by the sound of assembly from the bugle and the long roll of the drum, by the far-off echo of the boom of the cannon, the rattle of musketry, and the faint though well-known cry of the wounded and distressed. How this came, they knew not. But the loyal men of the army may be said to

Their hearts throb in unison; they think it the same direction; joined hands, they would reach to each hamlet and home of the whole country, and they thus intercommunicate. de reach to each hamile and home of the whole country, and they thus intercommunicate. Though for convenience, joined together in various societies, so if the Grand Army of the Republic and Army of the Tennessee, this imports no more severace than the various names of the Macons, Odd-Fellows, or churches. They all are in sympathy with the brave companious, the representative soldiers were left alone, and provided for, recurs, in the solemn promises of all the people. They will not hear the cry with listless ears, nor allow the safeguards and promises given to be violated, in vani, They will not be disclosed, in vani, They will not be disclosed and driven out of the Capitol hey rescued by or for these who sought to destroy it. They know they can confide in the promises of their commander-in-Chief, at the Capital, to provides now for the wants of the soldiers driven out; that he will have the co-operation of Barnside, Logan, and others, brave and true, of the House; and they return the cry, and call to them to be of the contents and true of the House; and they return the cry, and call to them to be of the contents and true of the House; and they return the cry, and call to them to be of the contents and true of the House; and they return the cry, and call to them to be false, and this is the contents of the Ecceptant of the House; and they return the cry, and call to them to be of the contents of the Ecceptant of the House; and they return the cry, and call to them to be of the contents of the Ecceptant of the House; and they return the cry, and call to them to be of the contents of the Ecceptant of the cry, and call to them to be of the contents of the Ecceptant of the House; and they return the cry, and call to them to be of the Ecceptant of the House; and the

given has, at the first moment, produced such results.

When those great Generals. Lee and Johnson, the representatives of the Rebel armies, with the approbation also of the Executive officers of the Confederate Government, surrendered their armies to Geus. Grant and Sherman, it was an acknowledgment that the Union armies had conquered a recognition of the principles for which they began the War, and they accepted peace in that view. When the armies remembered the promisses made them, not only by the Republican party, with which they acted, but by the Democratic party, which had co-operated with the Rebels at home and abroad; which had, in public agembly in 1864, resolved that, if they got into power, the Union soldiers should from them receive the care and protection, the regard and kindness, which they designed and kindness, which and perpetuity of slaver everywhere. they began the War, and they accepted peace in that view. When the armies remembered the promises made them, not only by the Republican party, with which they acted, but by the Democratic party, which had co-operated with the Rebels at home and abroad; which had, in public agembly in 1864, resolved that, if they got into power, the Union soldiers should from them receive the care and protection, the tegard and kindness, which they acknowledged they were entitled to for service in the armies of the Government,—these promises of those who were the opponents of the Government put at rest the solicitude of the officers and soldiers of the armies; and then those of the Tennessee, under Sherman, passed in review and broke ranks for their homes, and all the others did likewise,—leaving at the Capital of the nation; that slave-owners should have the right to traverse the Free Masses of the Tennessee, under Sherman, passed in review and broke ranks for their homes, and all the others did likewise,—leaving at the Capital of the nation; that slave-owners should have the right to traverse the Free Masses of the Tennessee, under Sherman, and then the others did likewise,—leaving at the Capital of the nation; that slave-owners should have the right to traverse the Free Masses of the Tennessee, under Sherman, assed in the Capital of the nation; that slave-owners should be reconsidered that their demands really proposed a recognition, not only of the right at will to dissolve the Union, but the reconstruction to only of the representation in Congress of slave-property by elave-owners. They also demanded, in brief, besides the above, that slavery should be recognized and continued at the Capital of the nation; that slave-owners should be recognized and continued at the Capital of the nation; that slave-owners should be recognized and continued at the Capital of the nation; that slave-owners should be recognized and continued at the Capital of the nation; the capital continued to the nation of the capital continued to the nation

opening of the Centennial Jubilee year of their Government, when all were desirous to forget opening of the Centennial Judies year of mer Government, when all were desirous to forget the contests and animosities of the past, and clasp hands in hearty friendship for the future, they are amazed to be awakened from their sup-posed security, to the TRUE FEELING OF ENMITT AND INSECURITY, confirmed by a combination of their old enemies.

TRUE FEELING OF ENMITY AND INSECURITY, confirmed by a combination of their old enemies, of the Democratic party of the North with the Rebel Democrats of the South, who, at the first chance, by their combined strength, have insulted and driven the Union soldiers from the service of the Government they sustained, from the streets of the Capital they preserved, and in their place have put the traitors who sought to streets of the Capital they preserved, and in their place have put the traitors who sought to destroy this very place and this very Government. Not only this, but the organ of the party declares boldly, here in Chicago, that the mere presence of these Union soldiers was an offense in their sight, and their removal was a necessity, without which this party could not act. These acts and declaratious clearly prove that agunesty and trust were given far too soon, and that the list cannot, in safety, be extended. The soldiers of every grade will feel that they must assemble and be really for the rescue, at this bugle-call. They are surprised and grieved to see, when the organ ready for the rescue, at this bugle-cail. They are surprised and grieved to see, when the organ of the party makes these insulting reflections, and the party are guitty of these violations of pledges, ranged in their opposing ranks great civilians who took such strong ground to oppose such measures, and a few bold and fearless officers who resisted them to death in the line of the army. Thank Gode however, there are enough civilians and soldiers still loyal and true, who will be aroused to concentration and the conflict, to range under the lead of the Commander of the Army of the Tennessee to march to the aid of the President and the soldiers, and triumph once more. Is there not great cause for amazement

ls there not great cause for amazement
when, at the first assemblage of the party which
the division in the Union ranks has enabled
them to make, a combination has been formed
at the Capitol with sixty-five pardoned Rebels,
in the sight of the graves of the twenty thousand buried heroes, to be seen from the windows
of the Capitol, on Artington Heights,—near, too,
those other graves of the heroes of Getyrsburg.
Chancellorsville, and other fields, who died at
the hands of these Rebels,—and these Union
crippled and disabled soldiers are driven out to
give place to their enemies? It is not surprising give place to their enemies? It is not surprising that the Union soldiers should be awakened at

give place to their enemies? It is not surprising that the Union soldiers should be awakened at their homes from their rest, at the distant sound and sense of the old danger, but it is that the dead, whose bodies he there as a continued memorial of the sacrifices made to secure this Capitol, should not be aroused from their slumber, to revenge the wrongs done to their memories, and to their companions left behind.

Whilst desiring to forget the memories of the past, the Union soldiers are reminded that these present acts are committed, in the main, by the Democratic party, who assembled here in Chicago in 1864, and who now declare that Union soldiers at the Capitol are an offense in their nostrils, but who then allowed them to rest by resolving: "That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are and have been in the field under the lag of our country; and, in the event of our atmy who are and have been in the field under the lag of our country; and, in the event of our atmy who are and have been in the field under the lag of our country; and, in the event of our atmy who are and have been in the field under the lag of our country; and, in the event of our atmy who are field under the lag of our country; and, in the event of our atmy who are field under the have soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned." Is what has been done what they mean?

Whilst these worthing resolutions were passed.

Whilst these soothing resolutions were passed

Whilst these soething resolutions were passed, a strange and treacherous inconsistency marks their very first act now complained of, against these very soldiers; and the Union men generally cannot but painfully and regretfully recall that inconsistency. Treachery has, at the same time, marked their conduct and the pathway of this party; for, at the very same time, the very same people, through their representative men, threatened, and used Language Provoking assassination. The Hoa. S. B. Cox,—then and now of the Congressional House of Representatives.—in his speech to the Convention people of 1864, said Mr. Lincoln had "deluged the country with blood, and filled the earth with grief and mourning; and that, for offenses less than those of which Mr. Lincoln had been guilty, the English people had chopped off the head of the first Charles. The Hon. Benjamin Allen, of New York said: "The people will soon rise, and if they cannot put Mr. Lincoln out of power by the ballot, they will by the bullet." And tien. McCiellan, then a Union officer, under pay, and oath, bound by the Bules and Articles of War, accepted the nomination, with these denunciations of his chief, without any declaration of disapproval; and so did George H. Pendleton, and the mass applauded.

The next year, when the ballots of the people decided to continue the

disapproval; and so did George H. Pendleton, and the mass applauded.

The next year, when the ballots of the people decided to continue the power in the hands of Mr. Lincoln, the death, by the bullet of the assassin, of this great President same; and the loyal civilians and soldiers cannot forget it, nor that this, was inspired by the language and threats, not only of the delegates at the Convention of 1874, but of the party. The Jüdge-Advocate of the Upited States,—Holt, of Keutucky,—after a long, patient, and thorpugh investigation, reported that he had the most undoubted evidence that Vallandigham and others of his party were engaged, through secret organizations, in aiding

Vallandigham and others of his party were engaged, through secret organizations, in aiding soldiers to desert, and harboring and protecting deserters; discouraging enlistments, and resisting the draft; communicating with and giving intelligence to the enemy; aiding the enemy by recruiting for them within our lines; furnishing Rebels-with arms and ammunition; co-operating with the enemy in their rads and invasions; and ENCOURAGING ASSASSINATION AND MURDER.

As incontestible evidence of the truth of these declarations, attention was directed to the riots in New York, and the massacre of the families of the helpless pioneers of the border-line of the Northwest, inspired by the Rebels; to the invasions from Canada into Vermont and New Hampshire; to the assembly of Rebels at Niagara, visited by Vallandigham and others, and where plans of assassination were concocted, promulgated, and paid for, and efforts made to release Rebel prisoners of war.

It is well to recall these to memory, now that, besides the driving out of the Union soldiers, resolutions are introduced declaring, the old right of secession's exist in the Rebel States.—existing States replaced in the Union by the false promises of the surrendered party.

Do not these acts of the now dominant party in the United States House of Representatives prove that the old issues were concealed and suppressed. The speeches in the House now by such and their purposes were concealed and suppressed. The speeches in the House now by such men as Cox and Randall, the circulars of such Rabels as Harris claw that Rebels as Harris, show that

ive of population, between the Free and Slave States, when slave property gave owner three-lifths more power than any o property which could be owned at the No and they demanded that no officers be appoin or law passed, without equal concurrence. The or law passed, without equal concurrence. These, and such as these, were the demands of the Slave

or law passed without equal concurrence. These and such as these, were the demands of the Slave States as the price to be paid them for the Union, and without which they would conquer the recognition at the bayonet's point. When the North refused to grant what no free man would.

THESE STATES DECLARED WAR, and the Union men fought to preserve the Constitution and their freedom. The question was, which should conquer or which be ruined. As Mr. Lincoln said the North fought voting for peace, but in self-preservation. The demands given above were what the Confederate officers and soldiers fought for. These were the demands of slavery as the price of peace, which the North was to pay rather than fight for it, as slave-owners declared they would not yield. Such were the acts of the Democratic party,—co-operating with the Rebels against the North and their brethren, and their co-operation adding so many millions to our debt, and carrying so many brave soldiers to their graves. Such, too, were then the inconsistencies of the Democratic party, which, while making such promises too, were then the inconsistencies of the Der gratic party, which, while making such promi to the soldiers, encouraged assassination direct threats, as Allen and Cox did.

direct threats, as Allen and Cox did.

And now the same inconsistency is shown, after so many years. Sixty Rebel officers, who surrendered their arms and their claims, are, by the kindly feelings of the Union men, who, in imagined peace, had their disabilities removed, allowed to enter the Congressional Halls; and the very first at they have the power to commit is to coalesce with their old friends of the Democratic party; attack all the great measures which the War made necessary,—those very ones which, by their surrender, they agreed to abide by; and drive out the Union soldiers—who were solemily promised "eare and protection. vere seleminly promised "care and protection, egard and kindness"—from the Capitol of the lovernment they saved, and, in their stead. overnment they saved, and, in their stead, are in possession and pay those who did all they could to destroy it, and at whose door lie all the buried ones in sight at Arlington. Is this, the compensation due such?

It is well, then, to arouse again at the call of these men, and to prepare once more to act as a pit against their old enemies. The speeches of the Rebels as Hill & Co. in the Halls of Con-

gress, defending the Andersonville and Libby outrages, and the concurrence of Cox & Co., so recall the old times that one only has to close the eyes and listen, to feel that the war is begin ning, as in 1861.

THE CUBAN QUESTION. The Washington Note to the European Governments, and Their Response, Feeling of the Leading Democrats in the House on Our Relations with

Spain.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

19 11 is 1 WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.-It is understood hat Secretary Fish this morning communicated to the Senate Fereign Relations Committee the ber concerning Cuban affairs. In this note, it is the strife in Cuba were recited, the uselessness of the bloodsned and devastation was pointed out, and the apparent and, indeed, evident incapacity of Spain to quiet Cuba by such means as she had used and was using, was asserted. United States, with so protonged and furious a struggle raging on her borders was made manifest. The strongest assurances were given that this Government does not desire to annex the island, and that the President would regard such an event as not merely undesirable, but a calamity, and that he conclusion or interfering with Spain's posseson our border could not but disturb us and put us to inconvenience, as the struggle in Cuba was also, though in a less measure, disturbing and inconveniencing the principal European Powers. It was suggested that if these felt intheir own opinion of the situation, and the ne-cessity, in their judgment, of taking practical and positive measures for the pacification of Cuba. A general expression of such belief by Cuba. A general expression of such belief by the principal European Governments would it was believed, have a good effect in Madrid in inducing the Spanish Government to adopt a better and pacific policy in the island.

Our Ministers were instructed to read this note to the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, and Austria. The responses of these Governments have now been received. In reply it is said that they acknowledge the entire justice of the representations made by this Government; that they believe the United States to have acted with very great patience and entire good faith toward Spain in a very difficult position, and that the assurance that this Government has no selfish ends in view is entirely satisfactory and has been shown by its course

A LITERARY NIGHTMARE.

Mark Twain's Sad Experience with Horse-Car Poetry.

Punch, Brothers, Punch with Care Punch in the Presence of the Passenjare!"

Will the reader please to cast his eye over the following verses, and see if he can find anything

Conductor, when you receive a fare, Punch in the presence of the passen Punch in the presence of the passenjare!
A blue trip slip for an 8-cent fare,
A buff trip slip for a 8-cent fare,
A pink trip slip for a 8-cent fare,
Punch in the presence of the passenjare!
Punch brothers! punch with care!
Punch in the presence of the passenjare!
I came across these jingling rhymes in a news-

aper, a little while ago, and read them a couple of times. They took instant and entire possession of me. All through breakfast they wen waltzing through my brain; and when, at last, I rolled up my napkin, I could not tell whether had eaten anything or not. I had carefully laid out my day's work the day before, -a thrilling tragedy in the novel which I am writing. I went to my den to begin my deed of blood. I took up my pen, but all I could get it to say was, "Punch in the presence of the passenjare!" I fought hard for an hour, but it was useless. My head kept humming, "A blue trip slip for an 8-cent fare, a buff trip slip for a 6-cent fare," and so on and so on, without peace or respite. The day's work was ruined,-I could see that plainly enough. I gave up and drifted down town, and presently dis covered that my feet were keeping time to that celentless jingle. When I could stand it no onger I altered my step. But it did no good ; those rhymes accommodated themselves to the new step and went on harassing me just as before. I returned home and suffered all the at ternoon; suffered all through an unconsciou and unrefreshing dinner; suffered, and cried, and jingled all through the evening; went to bed and folied, tossed, and jingled right along, the same as ever; got up at midnight frantic, and tried to read ; but there was nothing visible upon the whirling page except " Punch! punch

ravings, -" Punch! ob. punch! punch in the presence of the passeplare Two days later, on Saturday morning, I aros a tottering wreck, and went forth to fill an en gagement with a valued friend, the Rev. Mr to walk to the Talcott Tower, 10 miles distant. He stared at me, but asked no questions. We started. Mr. — talked, talked, talked,—as is his wont. I said nothing; I heard nothing.

in the presence of the passenjare." By sunrise

I was out of my mind, and everybody marve led

and was distressed at the idiotic burden or my

At the end of a mile Mr. — said:

"Mark, are you sick? I never saw a man look so haggard and worn and absent-minded. Say something; do!"

Drearily, without enthusiasm, I said: "Punch, brothers, punch with care! Punch in the presence of the nessentiate!" ence of the passenjare!"
My friend eyed me blankly, looked perplexed,

then said: en said:
"I do not think I get your drift, Mark. There does not seem to be any relevancy in what you have said, certainly nothing sad; and yet—may-be it was the way you said the words—I never heard anything that sounded so pathetic. What

Bu! I heard no more. I was already far away with my pitiless, heart-breaking "blue trip slip for an S-cent fare, buff trip slip for a 6-cent fare, pink trip slip for a 3-cent fare; punch in the presence of the passenjare." I do not know what occurred during the other 9 miles. However, all of a sudden Hr.— laid his hand on my shoulder and shouted:

"Oh, wake up! wake up! wake up! Don't sleep all day! Here we are at the Tower, man! I have talked myself deaf and dumb and blind, and never got a response. Just look at this

I have talked myself deaf and dumb and blind, and never got a response. Just look at this magnificent autum landscape! Look at it! look at it! Feast your eyes on it! You have traveled; you have seen bosted landscapes everywhere. Come, now, deliver an honest opinion. What do you say to this?"

I sighed wearily and murmured:

"A-buff trip slip for a 6-cent fare, a pink trip slip for a 3-cent fare, punch in the presence of the passenjare."

certainly. Punch-punch-ob, this misery will kill me!

certainly. Punch—punch—oh, this misery will kill me!

'Bless you! bless you, sir, for these sweet words! I, too, suffer in this dear loss. Were you present during his last moments?'

'Yes! I—whose last moments?'

'His. 'The dear departed's.'

'Yes! Oh, yes—yes—yes! I suppose so, I think so, I don't know! Oh, certainly—I was there—I was there!

'Oh, what a privilege! what a precious privilege! And his last words—oh, tell me, tell me his last words! What did he say?

'He said—he said—he never said anything but Punch, punch, punch in the oresence of the passenjare! Oh, leave me, madsar! In the name of all that is generous, leave me to my madness, my misery, my despair!—a buff trip-slip for a 6-cent fare, a pink trip-slip for a 3-cent fare—endu-rance can no fur-ther go!—runca in the presence of the passenjare!"

My friend's hopeless eyes rested upon mine a pregnant minute, and then he said impressively:

'Mark, you do not say anything. You do not

Wark, you do not say anything. You do not "Mark, you do not say anything. You do not offer me any hope. But, ah me, it is just as well—it is just as well—it is just as well. You could not do me any good. The time has long gone by when words could comfort me. Something talls me that my tongue is doomed to wag forever to the Jigger of that remorseless jingle. There—there it is coming on me again: a blue trip ship for an 8-cent fare, a buff trip ship for a "——Thus murmuring faint and fainter, my friend sank into a peaceful trance and forgot his sufferings in a blessed respite.

How did I finally save him from the asylum? I took him to a neighboring university, and made him discharge the burden of his persecutiog rhymes into the eager cars of the poor, unthinking students. How is it with them, now? The resuit is too sad to tell. Why did I write this article? It was for a worthy, even a noble,

this article? It was for a worthy, even a noble

THE DYNAMITE FIEND.

activity of the German Police-The Models of Thomas' Machines Se-cured-The Crime Anticipated by Two Centuries.
The Bertin correspondent of the London Times

writes to that journal on Dec. 31: "Thanks to the unweared activity of the police and the

eady co-operation of every right-minded person, the preliminary contrivances of the assassin Thomas are being completely unrayeled. All the workmen employed by him are coming forward of their own accord. One of the most interesting depositions has been made by one Herr Rhind, a watchmaker at Vienna. This gentle man having exhibited an eight-day clock in A pril, received a visit from a gentleman who gave himself out for a Russian, and certainly spoke very indifferent German. The visitor, whom Herr Rhind has no difficulty in identifying as Mr. Thomas since he has seen the photograph, desired. Herr Rhind to construct the model of a twelve-day clock which should be noiseless, and at the end of the time fixed give a single stroke. To indicate the force required, Thomas took up a hammer and dealt a powerful blow on the table at which the two were standing. Herr Rhind declaring his willingness to carry out the order, a price of 200 florms was agreed upon. A few days later Thomas called again to inspect the designs made by Herr Rhind, and, expressing satisfaction, paid 100 visit from a gentleman who gave himself out for called again to inspect the designs made by Herr Rhind, and, expressing satisfaction, paid 100 florins on account. After this the designs were put into the hands of an operative named Carl Gluckschall, who constructed the model in five months. Upon the dolivery of the floring manner of the model in five months. Upon the dolivery of the floring that the mortification to find that Thomas would not take the clock unless a more nowerful spring was inserted. Two or three more springs were tried before the fastidious customer was suited. After three months' experiments Thomas at last was content, and paid 80 florins extra for the trouble he had given. He, however, was obliged to leave Vienna, as he said, for St. Petersburg, before the mechanism was ready to be delivered. He therefore requested Herr Rhind to send the order to the address of N. Peter Wiskoff, Posts Restante, Bodenbach, leaving a printed card with this name bach, leaving a printed card with this n on it. Herr Rhind did as he was told, about Christmas, 1874. dispatched the mode about Christmas, 1874. dispatched the model to its destination. It was only called for in the beginning of February, 1875, on which occasion the 100 florins remaining unpaid were liquidated. Herr Rhind, who has handed over the card as well as the rejected springs to the Vienna police, states that nothing could be more natural and unsuspicious than the assessin's behavior in the shop. He played the part of a distinguished foreigner to "perfection, and, giving himself out for a Russan, assumed a Slavonic accent in speaking German. He was a portly man, with hair inclining to red, elegant manners, and a joyial clining to red elegant manners and a jovial countenance. He would laugh and crack jokes in giving his orders like a warm-nearted, genial man of the world. The only thing that seemed in the least to upen his equanimity were those in the least to upen of the world.

where the property of the control of

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. R.R.R.

Radway's Ready Relief CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need we suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy That instantly stope the most excrudiating pains allow inflammations, and curve congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other gladds or

In from One to Twenty Minutes No matter how violent or exernelating the pain to Rhaumatie, Bed-riddin, Infirm, Orippied, Narross, Na

Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bow.
els. Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sere Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Influenza, Readache.
Toothache, Neuralgis, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the Ready Relief to the

The application of the Ready Robel to the parts where the pair or difficulty exists will also an openion. Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a heminutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomaca, Harburn, Sick Readacha, Diarrhea, Dysonhery, Goola, Windia in the Bowels, and all literasi pains.

Travelors should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS.

READY RELIES with them. A few drops in raise will prevent sichness or caria from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE

Fover and Ague cured for fifty cents. There ages ranged a language is the world that will cure fover and grant and all other maisrions, billions, scarlet, typhoid, niles, and other fevers (aided by Redway's Pfile) as quieze had way's Reach Reisel. Fifty cents per bottla.

HEALTH! BEAUTY! Strong and pure rich blood; increase of firsh and weight clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick a rapid are the changes the body undargoes under the inducace of this truly won. Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is

Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent consum-cates turving a the blood, sweat, urine, and other fluids and juncas of the system, the vigor of life, for fit spaiss, the wasses of two body with new and sound material. Secordia, syphilis, coparimption, glandiagr disease, there is tim thread, month, tumors, notes in the glands and second control of the second consumption, and the con-cinages from the care seems, seems of the con-cesses, cruptions, fover sores, scalid head, ringworm, sal-rhoum, explicits, adop, blook spits, worms in the thes. tension of productions and the case, they don't all thems, erranged as only hadd a pots, worms in sho that thems, erranged as only hadden as the case, the case of the case of

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Description of water, incontinuous of urine, Bright's descriptions, and the season is think, cloudy, mired with aboutine, or the water is think, cloudy, mired with substances like the wills of the egg, or throad like white sills, or there is a morbif, dark, billions appearance, as wisits boundard deposits, and when there is a printing burging seasation when passing water, and pain the san of the back and along the lotus.

publishers throughout the United States.

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicane on myself. For several years had been affected with some trouble in the bladder had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and a said was ably a feeding disease, which has planning and a said was ably a feeding disease, which has planning a lammation of the kidneys and the deep such a said was ably a said with the said was a brief of the said was a brief of the said with the said was a brief of the said was a brief of the said with the said was a brief of the said was a brief of the said with the said was a said was a said was a said was a said their opinion that my age—32 pears—would present a over getting radically cured. I had tried a manker polynician, and had taken a large quantity of medical both alloyabile and home continue but in the said in a said was present the said was said to be said to s

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

GERMAN HOME-LIFE.

Views of a Critical English Lady.

The Dependent Condition Married Women in Deutschland.

A Woman Not Mistress of He Own House, but "Simply an Upper Servant."

The Women Wait upon the Mer and Not the Men upon the Women.

Sanitary Laws by Intermarriage.

Warriage-Regulations---Violation

How Babies Are Brought Up-The Delega tion of Primary Haternal Duties.

Subsequent Self-Sacrifice of the Mothe in Behalf of Her Children.

The Frequency and Facility with which Divorces Are Procured --- " Morganatic" Marriages.

Notwithstanding All Their Alleged Dis advantages, the Women Perfectly Satisfied with Their Condition.

Fraser's Magazine. Marriage is surely the golden key to the celor tial pertals of Liberty. Let us see how it he fared with our young friend since the frolic fe tival of the Potterabend. The marriage itse by comparison, but a tame affair. Wedding for vors, marriage-tours, best-man, bridesm lockets, general regardlessness of expense, at lune de miel, sacred to seclusion and sentimen are honored in the breach rather than in the observance; and where people have not larg means, or, at least, cannot afford these luxuri without inconvanience. without inconvenience, we may fairly applar the practical common sense that decrees your people in love can be just as happy at home month scener as a mouth later. For the "great," these post-nuptial extravagances a permissible; for the "general," they are entir ly out of the question. The bride, and not (

Plate, lines, and all that is requisite for young couple to set up housekeeping. The gift that flow in are, generally speaking, of the mo moderate, not to say shabby, character; s that the burden and heat of the day fail upo the parents of the young lady; and, if the should be half-a-dozen daughters, the consi-eration of ways and means is apt to be a rathe

serious one.

The knot tied, domestic life begins. To choose one's own dresses (subject to marital approval)
to have one's coffee as strong as one nkes; no
to be stinted in sugar; and to g three times a week to the theatre, will appropriate variations de toilette; to make one self perhaps renowned as a Hausfrau,—who would not accept such a fate with the rapture would not accept such a fate with the rapture good fortune proverbially excites? And yet-and yet there have been found uncomfortable souls to whom these delights have not sufficed of such misguided females let us keep sitence to sever our duty to represent the best of its

We, in England, are accustomed to think that masterful, a woman reigns, as a rule, supre in her own house; on matters of domestic de

Medding men are altogether exceptional and is regular in English households.

The precise contrary obtains in Germany; th husband is the King, the wife merely the Prim Minister. He sits in his arm-chair, smooth percential pipes, and suditing, with all the sereity of a Lycargus, the poor little woman abject accounts. He knows all about the butter and dripping, swears at excesses in soap an sauerkraut, is abusive as to fuel, tyrannical

nay, of many a gently-born and gently bred lady it may be said that th dull drudgery of her life is such as no upper sea vant would endure, such as would be scare tolerable to "the maid that does the mean tolerable to "the maid that does the meaner chars." The maid can at least creep into dir obscurity when her hours of work are at an end but the lady has to clothe herself in such fament as her station is supposed to demand, an to leave weariness of the flesh and vexation a spirit in the kitchen with the pots and pans. The lady in black silk (really an "upper servant who consents to superintend the Browns' gorgous establishment, for the moderate consideration of £50 a year (everything found, and no in delicate inquiries as to perquisites), would scort o employ herself in the menial manner commo to many noble ladies in Germany. Do I not, for instance, remember my neighbor, pretty little factoress B——, like the maid in the nursery-rhym standing "in the garden, hanging out the clothes"? Have I not gazed with a tender clothes"? Have I not gazed with a tent admiration (of which to this day she is unawa

clothes"? Have I not gazed with a tende admiration (of which to this day she is unaware at Frau von C—'s fair face, as I watched he from my window, froming her husband's shire fronts all through a blazing afternoon, while now and fall, audibly hussing, on the iron Have I not seen, with a sadness I dared no show, the indefatigable Hauptmaeninn vot Z—baking, botting, stewing, pounding, sifting, weighing, peeling, with an energy the positively paralyzed me at my post of observation? She would chaffer with the peasants whorough butter and eggs to the kitchon-door cheapening their already miraculously-chesing show, is no slavey at all), tap her girl smartly on the shoulders, and rap her boys ove the kinckles, and shoulders, and rap her boys ove the kinckles, and heart, guttural voice. I could hea alm shoulders, and the compounded I soppose her hasband, a big, burly man, with red face, and beer, guttural voice. I could hea alm shoring away all the early part of the sum ner's afternoon (the windows were open toward he garden); when at a foliock he would can is Schlafrock and Paulogien, get himself in segmental clothes again, buckle in his bir saist, and go swaggering down to the club of his children and crosse and had grown into a Lieutenant-Colonel; and could not help wondering him it was with his poor little wife, who had been under fire so long and marched and countermarched, and come the front like a gailing hittle voinner, always obedient to the word of her superior officer, cheery and uncon plaining. Has she, too, get her slow promotion and stept out of the ranks beyond the kitcher tange, beyond the whole ballerie de cutum with the order of merit on her faithful, mode little breast? I don't it also say, if I coul look in upon her now, she is still cuffing supple interacts.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. CURES THE WORST PAINS

n from One to Twenty Minntes.

NOT ONE HOUR

r reading this Advertisement need any

adway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

It was the first and is the

ly Pain Remedy

instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, allams amations, and comes congrutions, whether of the Samach, Bowels, or other glands or organ.

from One to Twenty Minutes

after how vicient or exerciciating the pain, the maile, Bed-ridden, Ingirm, Orippied, Nervous, Nes

dway's Ready Relief

ministion of the Kidneys, Inflammation the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bow.

lis, Mumps, Congestion of the Bow.

Lungs, Sere Throat, Difficult

Ereathing, Patpitation

of the Heart,

Hysterics,

Croup, Diphtheria, Catarth, Influenza, Headachs,

Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

application of the Ready Relief to the part of the part of the part of the Ready Relief to the part of the part of

EVER AND AGUE.

r and Ague dured for fifty cents. There is not a sagest to the world that will cure fever and ague, other mainten. billions, scarlet, typicald, yellow, her feeds (aided by Radway's Piles so quieras Ya Radway's Piles so quieras to Druggists.

EALTH! BEAUTY! and pure rich blood; increase of firsh and weights

RSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

ade the most astonishing cures. So quiet, a bid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly won-derful modeline, that

Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

to see person using it for either discuss in worth ourse from worth ourse from patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste patient, daily becoming and repair the same

ney and Bladder Complaints.

od Womb Discassa, Grave!, Disbotes, Doron, of wafer, incontinence of urine, Bright's disminuria, and in all cases, where there are brickstis, or the water is thick; cloudy, mixed with sike the wilts of an egg, or threads like white ore is a morbid, dark, billious appearance, and educat decosite, and when there is a probling abstraction when passing water, and pain the small k and along the loins.

of Twelve Years Growth Cured by

DEVENIX, Mass., July 18, 1868.

Aff the decreas said "there was no alpice of overgible, and was recommended, but and to the decrease was the second of the said thought of the said the

chroughout the United States.

WAY DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sonse of a sufficing to make a brief statement of the your medicane on myself. For several years of fact of withsome trouble in the bladder and are which statement of the your medicane on myself. For several years of the control of the produce of the control of the control of the works ment has physicial and without affecting the sense of the several years of the control of t

R. RADWAY'S

ulating Pills

teles, elegantly control with sweet gum,
the pirity, cicaine, and strengtuen. Kadtrue cure of all dissorters of the bismach,
is, Kidneys, Eladder, Nervous Dissoach,
onathylation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Disgeness, tellust ever, Inflanmation of the
gant all Dissacchements of the internal yieanted to effort a positive one. Puraly Vertaing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious
re the following sympless.

DR. RADWAY'S

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

GERMAN HOME-LIFE.

Lady.

marriage.

How Babies Are Brought Up .- The Delegation of Primary Maternal Duties.

Subsequent Self-Sacrifice of the Mother in Behalf of Her Children.

The Frequency and Facility with which Divorces Are Procured --- " Morganatic" Marriages.

Notwithstanding All Their Alleged Dis-

gall Their Alleged Disses, the Women Perfectly disided with Their Condition.

Frace's Augustias.

So is surely the golden key to the celestate of Liberty. Let us see how at has fith our young friend since the frole fear of the Poteroched. The marriage isself is, apparison, but a tame affair. Wedding fas marriage-tours, best man, bridge and act mick, service seed and act mick, service best man, bridge and act mick, service seed and act mick, service bonored in the breach rather than in the observance; and where people have not large means, or, at least, cannot afford these luxuries without inconvenience, we may fairly appland the practical compon seems that decreeny young reports in love can be just as brippy at home a month scorer as a month above, we may fairly appland the practical compon seems that decreeny young reports in love can be just as brippy at home a month scorer as a month later. For the "great," these post-inquilal extravagances are permissible; for the "general," they are sufficient to keep the component of the

masterful, a woman reigns, as a rule, supreme in her own house; on matters of domestic detail, be he otherwise never so despotic, he will scarcely presume to speak; nor does his voice, loud snough, perhaps, otherwise, often make itself neard on questions of household-arrangement. Meddling men are altogether exceptional and ir-regular in English households.

egular in English households.

The procise contrary obtains in Germany; the busband is the King, the wife merely the Prime Minister. He sits in his arm-chair, smoking perennial pipes, and auditing, with all the sererity of a Lycurgus, the poor little woman's bject accounts. He knows all about the butter and dripping, swears at excesses in soap and sauerkraut, is abusive as to fuel, tyrannical as to candles and red-herrings, and terrible on eggs and bacon. A woman is no more master of her own house in Germany than you or I (despite the Laureate) are masters of our fate. She is

that point of view, with a faint concilistory show of shallow cordinity. He was as well behaved as the rest of the company, if his manners were not quite so easy as theirs; yet one feit vacually that he was no, but not of, the "world" he aspired to frequent.

The verses were read, and soon afterwards the influential editor left the room. A little stir of relief buzzed through the party; but an old little stir of relief buzzed through the party; but

turb the paternal post-prandial slumbers, and rating the slavey as subergotically as ever.

In the households of ministry man, or in those of the hockers Beamlen.

THE WOMENIND CAIN LITTLE, comparatively little, by the laromotion of their lords. No. greater independence of acion is granted them, no wider sphere or larger interests. Washing-days come round as before; the polatopes have to be iscled, the carrots ecraped, and the slavey driven; the stockings to be multited the slavey driven; the stockings to be multited the slavey driven; the stockings to be multited the slavey driven; the stocking to be multited the slavey driven; the stocking to be multited than the slavey driven; the stocking to be multited, becomes more expensive, generally ornamental, and sublime; he goes to the Ministerium or the Kammer; he sits upon the Bench, or he club he reads the daily papers and learns how the world wags; he plays whist, goes to the final the view many the world wags; he plays whist, goes to the themselved the strength, and sublime in the slavey driven; the context with men of the site of the same of the society in which you find your should implicitly conform to the house protected in the first condition of good breeding is, that you should implicitly conform to the house presents him with Harringsalath in feelings are stronged to the scarces of the society in which you find your sold the subscission of the bouse prosents him with Harringsalath, in feelings are stronged to the organical many the protection of the placid frame of my pretty Bertin, who with dethem to enjoy "God's dear sunking," the slave the best frame of my pretty Bertin, who with dethem to enjoy "God's dear sunking," the same of frame of my pretty Bertin, who with dethem to enjoy "God's dear sunking," the slave the production of coin.

Nor is it remarkable (though Science of the industry sunking, and sublime) the size of the society in which you find you Views of a Critical English The Dependent Condition
Married Women in
Deutschland.

A Woman Not Mistress of Her
Own House, but "Simply
an Upper Servant."

The Women Wait upon the Men,
and Not the Men upon
the Women.

Marriage-Regulations—Violation
Sanitary Laws by Inter—
marriage. The Dependent Condition of turn up; and, as it is very local indeed, and has been revolving for the last thirty years (en his) and the last twenty years (on her) part (for at 5 they both knew a fair amount of town-gossip), the conversation is not precisely of a nature to make them forget the time, or be heedless of

make them forget the time, or be heedless of the coals and candles.
We are accustomed to think of Germans that they are a domestic people. The truth is, that of domesticities there is enough and to spare, but of domestic life, as we understand it, LITTLE OR NOTHING.

Deyond eating, drinking, and sleeping under one roof, the saves have little in common. The Peyond eating, drinking, and sleeping under one roof, the sexes have little in common. The woman is a slave of the ring; for the wife, the baking and brewing.—for the husband, the cakes and ale; for her, the toiling and spinning.—for him, the beer and skittles; for her, the sheep-walk of precedent and the stocking of virtue.—for him, the paradings and praneings; for her, the nippings and screwings,—for him, the pipings and dancings; for her, the dripping-jar and the meal-unb.—for him, stars and garters, and general gallooning, gitter, and sublimits.

by out of the question. The bride, and not (as with us) the bridegroom, plate lines, and all that is requisite for the young couple to set up housekeeping. The sites that flow in are, generally speaking, of the most moderate, not to say shabby, character; so that the burden and heat of the day fall upon the parents of the young kedy; and, if there should be haifs-adoven daughters, the consideration of ways and means is apt to be a ratine remous one.

The knot tied, domestic-life begins. To choose one's own dresses (subject to marital approval); to have one's confice as strong as one, nices; not be desired and the confidence of the parents of the parents of the parents of the young kedy; and, if there are no one, the single continue proversially excites? And yether there have been found uncomfortable soils to whom these delights have not sulficed of the parents of which have been found uncomfortable soils to whom these delights have not sulficed of the parents of the young kedy; and, if there are no one of surpense one's own dresses (subject to marital approval); to have one's confice as strong as one, nices; not have not sulficed of the parents of the parent view of marriage too heretical for any orthodox

German lady to entertain.

THE SUBJECTION OF WOMAN
dates from the Creation, and no newfangledness shall obliterate the precedent of Paradise.
I remember, at an esthetic tea, a quiet and outwardly-insignificant little person being easiled upon by our host (help husband a German southerman of ancient lineage) to produce some translations which she had made from one or other of the creat poets. The verses were nut into the German lady to eutertain. lations which she half made from one or other of the great poets. The verees were put into the hands of a certain Dr. B.—, a man whose highest ambition it was, "mirable dicta! to edge himself "any way" into society. He was a person of assured standing and acknowledged merit in his own particular circle: known as a blind Conservative, and as the recipient of several gold medals "fuer Kunst und Wissenschaft." bestowed upon him by various potentates and sowers for his exertions on their behalf. He was, nevertheless, only there on sufferance; to, be tolerated in consideration of prospective usefficiess, and treated, from that point of view, with a faint concilatory show of shallow cordiality. He was as well behaved as the rest of the company, if his man-

Somey mobile ladies in Germany. Do I not for instance, remember my neighbor, pretty fittle Barceness B—, his the matin the nursery remeast anding "in the garden. hanging out the clothes." Have I not gard with a leader of the companion of which to this day she is univaried by respect the from my, sundow, ironing her husband's shirt-flowed by the companion of the from my, sundow, ironing her husband's shirt-flowed by the companion of the from my, sundow, ironing her husband's shirt-flowed by the companion of the foots at Hortograph altaining affernom, which were the count of the Gentlas to which shis is indiscriminately resispated companions, and the foots at Hortograph altaining affernom, which were the companions and the companions and the companions of the

ELUERLY MARRIAGES
are very rare in Germany, where a wholesome, common-sense view of the relationship prevails, and designing elderly spinsters and dangerous elderly-juvenile bachelors are comparatively scarce in society. In Hungary, Roman Catholics and members of the Greek Church may rearry at scarce in society. In Hungary, Roman Catholics and members of the Greek Church may marry at almost any age,—males over 14, females over 12; whereas Frotestants may not marry intil the respective ages of 18 and 15. In Austria, perrespective ages of 18 and 15. In Austria, persous under 24 are minors, and must,
bave the consent of parents to enter the marrage-state. In Bavaria, the laws vary considerably with the districts; in one, the limit of
valid marriage has been fixed at 14 and 15; in
another, at 18 and 14; in a third, at 18 and 15.
In Hesse Darmstadt, the law of 1852 required
that every man should have reached the age of
25 before he ventured on the role of a Benedick; but in 1868 the rule was, modified, and
marriage became legal at 21 years of age. Even marriage became legal at 21 years of age. Even when the legal age is attained, the consent of parents and guardians is indispensable. Run-

parents and guardians is indispensable. Runsway marriages are, therefore, impossible, and much after misery is, no doubt, thus avoided; but, none the less, strange complications, not here to be entered upon, sometimes arise.

Reference has already been made to the extraordinary apathy that prevails in matters sanitary throughout the Fatheriand. The same obtusences obtains with regard to all that concerns health, well-being, and inspiness, if uniter happiness we include that first condition of the mens sand in corpore same. Not only foca the physical education of their women tend in the wrong direction, but all that induences and determines marriage confirms and adds to foregone blunders.

landers.
In the upper classes marriage is determined,

ion and good works, the consolation he sought, put an end to his miserable existence. Only the eldest daughter remained; the estates went in the male lipe, and devolved upon a distant cousin, a mere "Nameusottler." she said; but the old feeling prevailed: it was a pity to take the old feeling prevailed; it was a pity to take her fortune away from the name, and when the Namenscetter proposed he was accepted. I saw her some years later; the was a widow, with one diot child. There seems to be a strange insensibility to all physical defects,—to all the long train of terrible consequences that these grievous inherited maladies bring with them, where interested motives counsel a prudent shortness of sight. The geographical position of Germany has hitherto been a bar to any appreciable fusion of thood or mixture of races in her population; the few French and English who find themselves settled in German towns are, for the most part, too

or German towns are, for the most part, too poor to tempt the natives into matrimeny (remember the "caution" of 15,000 thalers).

In commercial towns, where there is more Verkehr, the money is chiefly in the hands of Jews; and a German Jew is doubly bound to Jews; and a German Jew is coubly bound to justify his origin. The money-bags will be kept in the family. Even in smaller towns and villages, it is not the custom, as with us, for the young people to seek their fortune at a distance. Heimoch, the mat dis pays of the Swiss, overcomes the wanderer who passes even into the next State (as from Devonshire into Cornwail), and a dozen droit remedies are prescribed by the old wives for this troublesome form of disease, under the influence of which the sufferer not unfrequently takes to her bed, and seeks solace in gnawing an old crust (Weinekrust), which she gnaving an old crust (Weinekrust), which she has brought from the last loaf baked at home,

has brought from the last loaf baked at home, and which is supposed to be an infallible remedy.

THE FRIGHTFL COTTERS

which one sees in the Tyrol, and which Science attributes to drinking water that flows over Dolomitic rocks, and ignorance lays at the dobr of snow-water, whilst the heavy weights the peasants carry on their heads are supposed by others to develop this bideous form of throat-disease, are perhaps due quite as much to the fact of the goitrous marrying the goitrous, gazing upon the goitrous and living in a goitrous atmosphere from time immemorial, as to any other remote causes assigned by science. It is no blemish or defect to eyes thet are used to it; the man or girl who leaves the village will return to settle there, and marry the lover left behind, and so the ghastly disease is perpetuated, and several completency reverse.

home life. After a year's matrimony comes
THE CUSTOMARY BARY.

A German baby is a pitcous object; it is pinioned and bound up, like a mummy, in yards of bandages, which are unfolded once (at the outside twice) a day; it is never "bathed," but I suppose is sometimes washed after some occult manner. Its head is never touched with soap and water until it is 8 or 10 months old, when the thick skull-cap of incruisted dirt that it has by that time obtained is removed by the application of various unguents.

Many German ladies have assured me that the fine heads of hair one sees in Germany are entirely owing to this unsavery skull-cap. When, having some juvenile relatives staying with me. I inciated on

inis unsavory sanit-cap. When, having some juvenile relatives staying with me. I inesisted on, their being "tubbed," all my female friends were shocked at my ignorance and willfulness, and assured me that it was entirely owing to our barbaric bath system that the King of Hanover had lost his sight. "My friends, we are not all blind," I said; and then they were silenced, if not convinced.

blind," I said; and then they were allenced, if not convinced.

To this terrible system of bandaging and carrying the child in a peculiar fashion wrapped in a mantle, that is partly slung round the hips of the bearer, something after the fashion prevailing amongst Indian squaws, may be attributed in a great degree the number of curved spines, crooked shoulders, and abnormal developments we meet with in Germany. Yet, strange to say, "rickets"—a disease, only known with us amongst the poor, who cannot afford the time themselves or pay others to nurse their children properly—goes by the name of the Englache Krankheit.

The baby, being born and swathed un now

Krankheit.

The baby, being born and swathed up now gets a huge pussuat-girl in loco parentls. A mummy is not a thing to fondle, nor is a little stiff bundle of humanity (which you might stand up on end in the corner of the room with-

stand up on end in the corber of the room without detriment to its sumptinary arrangements) an object on which to latish careabes.

Thus the young mother is

scancely a nother is

scancely a nother is

scancely a nother at all.

the maternal functions being delegated to another. The baby does not lie on the floor or crawl to the hearth-rug, crowing, and kicking, and carling its pink toes, trampling with its chubby logs, and fighting with its mottled arms, "as one that beatch the air," It does not swarm up wind about its mother's neck and bosom, finding its little life and all its tim pleasures in her arms: it does not fall at longth mto a slumber of rosy repletion, and with its mouth open, smoorly satisfied, rejoice its mother's eyes for the beautiful little animal that it is.

No, it is out walking, the to a feather-bed, and accompanied by a tail soldier, the father of its poor little foster-brother or sister, which is to grow up as it can. It comes in presently, and is taken to its mammila to kiss; but its resimplement of the present of t

stand up one und the corper or the poom without out detriment to its simplicary arrangements an object on which to layink careabes.

Thus the young metiter is at all.

the maternal functions being delegated to another. The bady does not it so on the floor of crawl to the hearth-rug. crawing, and kicking, and carting its pink thes. transping with its chubby logs, and finting with its motified arms, "as one that beaten its sin." It does not fail at longth mit as simple or compared to the hearth of the same and the same arms: it does not fail at longth mit as simple or constituted by a stiffed, rejoice its mother's eyes for the beautiful little animal that it is.

No, it so not walking, tast to a feather-bed, and accompanted by a laid old in the failer is to grow up as it can. It comes in presently, and it taken to its mamula to kins; but its read mother, the mother that focters and feeds it, soon carnes it sway again, and resumes all the privileges of true nationity for the rest of the day. The lady unight as well be its ann. Only when the salvard simple to and for between home and school. The charming institution of a "nursery," as we understand it, is school who was it formany; cortainly only known in the houses of the very rich, which are all the charming institution of a "nursery," as we understand it, is school who was it the heart of the Builds to the control of the Builds to the c maternity; but are not the duties which in-stead of lasting over a few months, extend over long years, patiently and munctually performed by them? I have often gazed with wistful eyes

by them? I have often gazed with wistful eyes at the plain, plodding, pathetic patience of such mothers. Maternal pelicans prevail largely all over the world; but the German mother does not only pluck the feathers from her breast, and stand an emblem of bleeding maternal piety before us. She does more. She—I know of noother phrase that expresses what I mean—shy "Effects" HERELLY.

She loses vanity, self-care, and all feminine weaknesses, for the sake of her offspring. The money saved does not go to buy her delicate laces wherewith to soften the cruel lines that time has drawn about her neck and brows; it is spent in fresh ball-dresses for her girls. No charming elderly coquetries make her picturesque or graceful. Bertha and Jertha want new hats; her gown is ill cut, her shoes are appalling, her trimmings are disastrous; eb is

rapture of those huggings. You will be in the usual enviable position of the unwary sympathizer who enters into matrimonial differences. The couple will reappear shortly, enlaced lovingly in intertwining arms, and politely ignore your existence. Such is gratitude; but I, who love those gentle German ladies, will not beed their cold look, if my words may haply, against their will, do them service.

German physicians will tell you, with jeremaids prolonged and sonorous, that the women of their country—the women of the upper classes, that is—are totally unfitted for the fatigues and duffee of maternity. By inheritance, by education, by prejudice, by continued intermarriages, by defective diet, poor nourishment, horror of exercise, hatred of fresh and cold water, the German lady has persistently enervated herself from generation to generation. "Look at our prettiest girls," cried an eminent physician to me; "they are like those flowers that bloom field, and fall, to make room for fresh blorsoms, who, in turn, will bloom, fade, and fall also. They are all bleichsseching; they cannot fulfill the functions that Nature intended every mother should fulfill,—not one here or there, but all; they have no constitution, no stamina, no nerve, no physique, no race." The type is indistinct and blurred, marred by certain constitutional defects that you point out to them in vain; there is a want of lime-deposit in the bone-system,—hence the terrible teeth that mark a German woman's nationality nine times out of ten. How can they have no fresh air, no regular exercise, no proper nourishment, and, above all, then the castion of reform in the street of the content of the content of the castion of reform in the content

so treas are, no regular exercise, no proper nourishment, and, above all,

No DESIRE TO CHANGE,

alter, or amend the order of the unhealthy
lives? For, with them, the question of reform in
matters bygicale principally lies; but they turn
a deaf ear to warning, think they are more
comfortable as they are, and don't disguise the
impatience they feel at our professional pratings.

"But perhaps it doesn't matter so very much,
apart from individual comfort; for look at your
men, what a stalwart race they are."

"That is true; the man's education helps him
over the stumbling-block of inherited maladies;
he nourishes himself well, lives in the open air,
and assimilates his food. For the rest, a man's
neck and shoulders are not bared; and, if he
loses his teeth, provident Nature hides the gap
by an opportune mustache. No!" cried the
hopeless licformer, "if ever reform be feasible,
it will be feasible only through German women
themselves, and no German women will ever see
it, and to no other woman would they for a moment consent to liston!"

I shall be asked, are German women never
pretty, then?

pretty, then?
GERMAN GIRLS ARE OPTEN CHARMINGLY PRETTY,

the just causes and impediments, that make marriage in Germany a matter of difficulty; these are so manifold and multiform that it has become a jesting habit of speech to say, before the knot can be tied, a man must produce not only his baptism and confirmation Scheine, but vaccination, chicken-pox, nettle-rash, and every other sort of certificate, to prove that herhas passed through those unavoidable forms of infantile suffering to which even sturdy German flesh is heir. In fact, the restrictions laid upon the holy estate are as numerous as though it were a state of vice rather than a state of virtue.

tue.

The latest statistics tell us that marriage, which is reckoned at 39 per cent in England, and at 30 per cent in Ireland, only resches 19 per cent in Germany; and some uneasiness is felt in the Fatherland at the manifest signs of a decreasing

The loans wintify, self-care, and all familions will be a problem to the company of the company

wife or husband of your bosom, receive his or R. L., through which all officers are obliged to

without a brief glance at that supreme sham called

THE "MORGANATIC" MARRIAGE,—

a miserable, shuffling compromise, supposed to have been invented for the preservation of youthful Royalties from matrimonial indiscretions. Nine times out of ten a morganatic marriage means the left-handed infatuation of a Grand Duke for a ballet-dancer, but not always; and the English mind is apt to feel intense diagust when an English Duke's daughter marries a small Serenity, and is not allowed to go to court in her husband's name. Nor can we admire the position when a remote Prince of the Blood, marrying a lady of most ancient lineage, brings the "bar simster" finto the coat-of-arms of his children. No matter that the mother was noble; she ought to have been Royal; idelity, purity, and truth avail nothing, her childreng cannot inherit their father's styles and titles; other titles and styles must be invented for them. According to the gospel of heralds' offices, and the jargon of ceremonials, they are mot officially recognizable. Neither is it a very pleasant spectacle when a poor young Princelet, insignificant among insignificancies, marrying modestly, with his only available hand, the maiden of his choice, is snatched from the hearth that was bright, and the home that was vocal with shrill, piping freeles, to give the legal dexter palm to the Princess fate imposes on his obscure Royalty. The sunister union is at an end; it is in vain that the illegal left hand is bedewed with loving, faithful tears, and clasped with close-clinging kisses; he waves it in the wild despair of final tarewell, and the curtain falls on the poor little domestic drama, to rise on one where only right hands count, and hearts

#### falls on the poor little domestic drams, to rise on one where only right hands count, and hearts are not included in the bargain. "COAL-TORPEDOES."

A Confederate Invention. BAYSWATER, Dec. 28 .- To the Editor of the ondon Times: Perhaps a short account by one who is acquainted with the origin and object of the coal-torpedo, referred to in the telegram from your Prassian correspondent, in the

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19, 1874.—My DEAR!COLONEC: I hope you have received my letters. I wrote you true to Mobile, one to Columbia, and two to Branden.

I have met with much delay and annoyance since you left. The castings have all been completed some time, and the coal is so perfect that the most critical eye could not detect it. The Fresident thinks them perfect, but Mr. Seddon will do nothing without Congressional action: so I have been engaged for the mast two weeks in getting up a bill that will cover my case; at least, it has met his approval, and will go to-day to the Senate, and thence to the House in secret session. It provides that the Secretsry of War shall have the power to organize a Secret Service-Corps." commission, enlist, and detail parties, who shall retain former rank and pay; also give such compensation as he may deem fit, not to exceed 50 yer cent, for public property partially or totally destroyed; also to advance, when necessary, out of the Secret Service fund, money to parties engaging to injure the seemy.

As soon as the bill becomes law, I have no doubt I shall get a suitable commission and means to progress with, and that all the appointment you and I have made will be confirmed. Your friend,

Col. H. E. Clark, Seventh Missouri Cavairy, Maj.-Gen.

Price's Headquarters, Arkansas.

The torpedoes were irregular iron or steel castings, three-eighths of an inch thick, except

wife or husband of your bosom, receive his or bor confidences in return, exchange benisons, and mark of softwary says of freedom rejoicing. The mark of softwary says of freedom rejoicing. The mark of softwary says of freedom rejoicing. The receive fire to be one that.

ONCERNS ONLY THE CHEFF ACTORS IN FT. You do not meddle when a man buys a house letera farm, changes his banker, or dissolves partinerably; a sociable scepture of accompanion of the strip, and the particular of the particular of

which promised to give him considerable trouble, and fled the State and went to California in 1857 older brother died, his younger brother accidentally killed his mother, and was himself murdered

a short time afterward by the bush whackers, and his eldest sister became insane and died.

The old man having left considerable property, and the family having been effectually thinned out, Dave returned to Missouri in 1868, received a bandsome sum of money, commenced a life of dis-sipation and extravagance, and soon ran through with it all. He then promised to quit whisky and do better, and one of his friends loaned him money to start a saloon at Georgetown, But Dave proved to be his own best customer, and Dave proved to be his own best customer, and made his "rauch," as he called it, a perfect hell. He took from Sedalia a lewd and notorious woman to Georgetown, where their conduct was such as to bring down upon their heads the anathemas of every respectable person in the piaca. Dave was generally feared, and was always ready with his knife and revolver. He shot at several persons for imaginary offenses, and used his knife on several occasious. He defied public sentiment and the laws of the country.

In one affray with an officer Dave was badly punished, and when able to navigate he pulled up stakes and returned to California. John Turley, another one of the boys, was killed in a row, about a year ago, in Western Hansas. Jim Turley, the remaining brother of this band of desperadoes, at the time was in the Colorado Penitentiary, for shooting a man at Central City. As soon as released, he also skipped out to California.

Col. John F. Phillips, in whose regiment Jim

formia.

Col. John F. Phillips, in whose regiment Jim Turley served during the War, has just received a letter from Jim dated Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 29, 1875, from which the following extracts are

"It is with sorrow f am compelled to ask your "It is with sorrow I am comp brother David-assistance in the case of my brother David-Last April he shot and killed a man in this coun-tant April he shot and killed a man in this counfrom your Prussian correspondent, in the Times of yesterday, may interest some of your readers.

In the winter of 1863 a Capt Courtenay obtained from the Confederate War Department the facilities for making some experiments with his coal-castings at Riehmond, Va., to be used for collapsing the boilers of the enemy's war vessels and transports, by introducing the sham

roesels and transports, by introducing the sham coal into the Government coal piles at the various United States naval depots along the coast and on the great rivers in the intertor.

The experiments were so successful that the system was fully adopted, and operations were commenced shortly after the date of the following letter, which fell into the hands of the Federal War Department, in whose possession it still remains:

Richmond, Va., Jan. 19, 1844.—My Dear-Colonel:
I hope you have received my letters. I wrote you two to Mobile, one to Columbia, and two to Branden.

I have met with much delay and annoyance since you left. The castings have all been completed some time an order was made committing him to an insane asylum.

The appearance and that at one time an order was made committing him to an insane asylum. The surface and that at one time an order was made committing him to an insane asylum. The surface and that at one time an order was made committing him to an insane asylum. The surface and that at one time an order was made committing him to an insane asylum. The surface and that at one time an order was made committing him to an insane asylum; and get a Judge of some court to certify to the good character of the persons making such affects.

"If you know where my sister Julia is, tell her, for God's sake, and for poor Dave's sake, to attend to this matter immediately, as there is no time to lose. Every one who knew Dave knew that he was not a sane man; also, that in grandity runs in the family. Grandfather Turley was insane when he left Cooper County for California."

Inquiries were made and the facts ascertained that no papers had ever been filed setting forth Dave's insanity; that he was nover examined by experts, or ordered to be sent to the saylum.

amined by experts, or ordered to be sent to the asylum.

The evidence at the trial showed that Dave had shot this man for using abusive words while drunk, and that the fatal shot was fired while the drunken man was walking away from him. It was a cold-blooded murder. If he should be released—of which there is not the least prospect—he would probably kill another man in least than a year. He is too dangerous a man to be turned loose upon any community.

#### MY CREED.

I firm believe that to us here are given Fixed meeds of strength, according to our ken; Some painless tread the rougher paths to Heaven, That passageless would be to weaker men.

Some brave the torsent's food and lightning's flash And seek a God of Terror in the strike, And hear his warning voice in thunderous crash, Who would deny him in a caliner life. Some find him only in tamultuous rage Of deadly light, where wields he savage rod, Who, in the span of their religion's gauge, Would sitem refuse him if a slercy's God,

Some deem him by obeisance only won, And one by incense, journed robes, and such, Who, passing by the Carpenter's Meek Son, Would gather in their garments from his tough.

Some know him only as a pleasant mood, Shown in birds, grass, flowers, siars, and Natures mirth; But they would doesn this God of their creed rude, Rebuking Satan for the ains of earth.

Some sagely mold him to their shape and will, As phantasy blown by their sickly breath, From out a protopiasmic speck; and still Their Gods ne'er reach but to the grasp of death.

And these do meel in frenzied, wild array Of battling sects, and hurl fierce epitiets, And grasp from each his staff of Faith away, And deem him victor who meet strife begets

O struggling sects! O men of creeds! learn this:

And when, at hers of Heaven, ye suppliant wait, And back inrough dust of creeds see your first start, Yell know that many footways reach the gate, Which, in their course, have wandered far apart,

And some, maybap, whom ye have pushed saide, And scoffed and stoued for their ungainly mein, Nor bearing church-phylactary for guide, Will first have reached the gate and entered in

I hold no effort can be purposeless.

No trial void of good, though they do blend
with error's fruits, which yet do meek confess
The hope to reach unto a perfect end.

And forms are selfish outerwraps at best. Hindering the pilgrim's flight unto the goal; The beathen's ray, no more than ritual vest, Can hide the rotted kernel of a soul, I claim God in the essence, not in moid;
The shapes and statures of the various kinds
Of being and of power which each do hold
As absolute, are fashions of our minds,

Some bend them down to fire, some worship stone; Some see Creation's germ in trampled clod; Some to first spirit-forms their here stone; and all, unwitting, over the self-same God.

These are but vehicles through which we take Our troubled, parched, and tired natures up From out the sodden rais of earth, to slake Our thirst in the cool draughts of Mercy's or

Oh! when will creeds litigious see aright,
And own that law which all mankind doth move
The creed of creeds, and God-like essence trite,
Fused in sweet faith—Self-Sacrifice and Love ?
OAKLAND, Jan. 10, 1876.
CREAN JAM

siter tamp to RADWAY & CO...

ance was in New York Central, which rose from 108% of 112%, on a growing beijet that the dividends this ar will be raised from 8 to 10 per cent. There was a absequent reaction to 110%, and a final recovery to 112,641112. The advance in New York Central gave a rong tone to the whole market although the increased rengte of Northwestern and 88. Faul shares did uch towards stimulating the general improvement, orthwestern advanced to 42 for common and 50% for referred, closing at a reaction of only 5. In 8t. iii there was an advance to 55% for sommon and to 15% for preferred, with the highest quotations current last sales. Hannibal & St. Joseph advanced to 12 roomnon and to 21% for preferred,—the former sing at a reaction of 5. Lake Shore rose to 673, at at the close reacted to 673. Rock Island was

closing at a reaction of  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lake Shore rose to  $67\frac{1}{24}$ , and at the close reacted to  $67\frac{1}{24}$ . Rock Island was sarong. Hilmos Central rose to 98. Ohios were active and higher, prices touching  $22\frac{1}{24}$ , and closing at  $22\frac{1}{4}$ , whissenri Pacific advanced to  $13\frac{1}{24}$ , Wabash to  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central to  $5\frac{1}{24}$ , Frie to  $16\frac{1}{44}$ , and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas to 8. There is some the Pounsylvania between the Pounsylvania and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas to 8. There is some talk about a compromise between the Pennsylvania and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Companies. Pacific Mail advanced to 38½ and closed at 37½ (43,7½). Union Pacific declined from 69½ to 69. Michigan Central advanced to 62. Western Union was exceedy. Columbus. Chicago & Indiana Central was exceedy. Columbus. Chicago & Indiana Central was exceedy. Columbus. Chicago & Indiana Central was exceed to 59½ (66), et. Chicago & Indiana Central was exceed to 59½ (66). et. Chicago & Indiana Central was exceed to 59½ and Panama to 135. Transactions aggregated 171,900 shares, of which 10,000 were facilite Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwest-sem. 6,000 Rock Island, 3,000 Nt. Paulis, 3,000 St. Joseph common, 4,000 preferred, 66,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 New York Central, 18,000 Ohios, and 7,000 Wabash. Morey market easy at 5665; prime mercentile paper, 668.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 21:

Stone \$6, 120 ft s of Goethe st, w ff all of lot 4
except Lake-Shore Drive, dated Jan. 20. \$2,000
Ewing st, 180 ft w of Canal st, in f, 20:116 st,
dated Jan. 4.

Liston Road, 225 ft n of Bloomingdale road, e
f, 52:118 ft, dated Jan. 6.

West Ohio st, 216 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 24x
2214 ft, dated March 17, 1873.

Redgwick st, 386 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x
138 3-10 ft, dated Jan. 18.

Thirty-fifth st, 96 ft e of Honore st, n f, 25a
134 3-10 ft, dated Jan. 1, 1874.

Lyman st, 25 ft w of Fake st, s f, 72x163 ft,
with 72x113 ft on Fake st, near the above,
deted Jan. 20.

Wood st, n e corner of Van Buren st, w f, 751 deted Jan. 20.

Wood at, n e corner of Van Buren at, w f, 751
125 ft, dated Jan. 8.

Hinsche at, 29 ft a of Black Hawk at, w f, triangular lot 16, with buildings, dated Jan. 11
1,100
FOLTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITRIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES

COMMERCIAL.

the leading articles of produce in this city during the ty-tour hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday ning and for the corresponding date one year ago: BECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS. 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875.

7,202 7,919 6,780 77,169 13,644 11,067 43,100 33,399 32,758 14,250 2,750 8,078

1875. | 1874. 1,000 -17,880 145,520 209,500 22,600 482,000 6,890 68,039 185,921 60,000 143,000

Friday morning: 1 car No. 3 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 1 N. W. wheat, 18 cars No. 2 do, 28 cars No. 2 spring, 31 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (34 wheat); 26 cars high-mixed corn, 27 cars No. 3 do, 27 cars new mixed do, 38 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade do (122 corn); 3 cars white cars, 3 cars No. 1 do, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (9 cars); 4 cars No. 2 rre, 1 car rejected do; 10 cars No. 2 barley, 77 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do, 1 car no grad do (3 bariey). Total, 221 cars, or 102,000 bu. In-specied out: 9,118 bu wheat, 21,322 bu corn, 1,168 bu oats, 1,454 bu rye, 1,643 bu barley.

on by several members that the present rules will wore about right if interpreted as they have been re-cently by the Committees of Arbitration and Appeals The strongest objection urged was that the present

ruse ciaimed tast they are based up in the common law, and provide for fully as much redress as could be obtained by an appeal to the courts.

The friends of a member of the Board of Trade who was recently suspended for unseemly behavior are anxiously inquiring if there is one kind of same for the goose and another kind for the gander. leading produce markets were more active ye neets, though the principal deal was again nervous and unsettled. There was no particular change to

and unsetted. There was no particular change to note in outside conditions, the news from other points having been anticipated the previous evening. The receipts and shipments exhibited little change. There was a moderate inquiry from the local and in-terior trade for staple and seasonable dry goods, and the market maintained a steady and healthy ton to been of groceries reported a slight increase in the number of orders, and, new that the condition of the ountry roads is rapidly improving, a further in-rease of business is confidently looked for-riess were unchanged. The butter and choese-ackets had no new features, both of these staple artimeeting with a good demand and comm cief meeting with a good demand and commanding fully formar rates. Dried fruits, tish, and canned goods were quoted quiet. Layer and loose Muscafel raisins were in per box higher. There was a light business doing in oils at about former quotations, a decline of lc in carbon being the only change noted, Cod, wood, leather, and bagging were unchanged. The demand for lumber and other pine products continues small, but the general market in firm in con-sequence of the uncertainty of getting out a good crip of logs, some of the most important lumbering the triests being still almost destitute of saow. Furs were

tries being still almost destitute of snow. Furs were steady, except muskrats, which have declined in sympathy with the English market. The receipts ne small, and are quickly taken by the dealers Webl, hides, and hope, were unchanged. Seeds were quiet but firm, except timothy, which was more freely of red, and buyers consequently held off for conce-sions. Hay was very dull, and prairie was considerably lower owing, to large offerings. Poultry, eggs, and game, were unchanged. The latter was from under a fair inquiry and limited offerings. Poultry

PROVISIONS.

GOO PRODUCTS—Were more active and averaged easier. Hogs were in rather light supply and opened strong, but were quoted dull afterwards, and that fact was reflected into the market for products,—New York being also quoted dull, with a further decline of 3d per 112 lbs on lard in Liverpool. There was a mod-erate inquiry for shipment, but the principal business done was in changing over pork and lard from one

FLOUR—Was very dull, with no quotable change in prices. There was a moderate inquiry by shippers, but they wanted concessions of 100 per brit, which holdes would not make, seeing the strength in wheat. Sales

mon to good do, \$4.75@5.50; spring extras, \$4.00@4.40; good do, \$4.50@4.75; choice do, \$5.00@6.25; patents do, \$5.00@6.55; Minneson, \$5.00@6.25; spring superfines, \$5.00@3.50; rye flour, \$4.20@4.25; and

buckwheat do, \$5.00cs.5.50.

Bran—Was quiet and frm, at the recent advance, with light offerings. Sales were limited to 10 tons at \$11.50 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at \$12.00.

COIN-MEAL—Was nominal at \$14.50c.15.00 for coarse on track.

Conn-Man—was nominal at \$14.50 a 15,00 for coarse on track.

WHEAT—Was more active and stronger, but very irregular. Liverpool was quoted weak and lower, and investigate the controlled by local considerations. It is estimated that puts for over a million bushels have been said that puts for over a million bushels have been said for this month, mostly at \$1.00, and a good many for February at 98c, and the parties solling the privileges are interested in keeping the market up show those in gures. Outside of this, however, there is a growing disposition to fill, and the order-demand was increased by the news of the preceding evening from Liverpool. A good many shorts anticipated a decline in consequence of the weakness in England, and thought it would be a good time to fill. The market advanced 12 or while these orders were being honored, and them fell back ic, with ieses doing. It was reported that car-loads of wheat are now being bought in this market to ship to various points in Missouri, lows, and Ohio. Of course there is no dearth of wheat in those States, but the quality in some sections is so poor that it will not make good flour without an admixture of wheat grown elsewhere. The belief, that good wheat is scarce, caused a big speculative demand for No. 2 early in the autumn, and has ever since then kept No. 2 much higher, as compared with No. 3, than is due to the difference in real value. It

ed do at sic; and 1,800 bu by sample at sign#sc. 10xa, 58,400 bu.

MINNESOTA Waratt—Was in good demand, and a shade firmer, though the greater strength of the "straight" wheat has reduced the premium on No. 2 to a very small quantity. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at \$1,15%; 2,400 bu No. 2 at \$1,026; 1,024; and 3,400 bu by sample at \$1,046,1.17, participal participal signer on board cars.

CORN—Was generally did at about the same range of prices as on Tiursday. The market seemed firm at the opening, but there was little demand, and fair offerings, with a dull New York and larger receipts here. Buying orders from outside were few, and the offerings of samule looks were in excess of the requireofferings, with a dull New York and larger receipts here. Buying orders from outside were few, and the offerings of sample lots were in excess of the requirements. Advices from Europe indicate that dealers there want corn in considerable quantities, but are afraid to order it for sail shipment lest it should arrive in bad condition. The movement of corn across the Atlantic, therefore, tands to the isteamer lines, which considerably enhances the cost of transportation. There is a limited inquiry here on New England account. Seller the month opened yesterday at 43½c, sold afterwards at 43½c, fell off to 43½c, and closed at 43½c. Seller February sold at 42½c(42½c, closing at 42½c. Seller March sold at 42½c(42½c, closing at 43½c. Seller March sold at 42½c(42½c, closing at 43½c. Seller March sold at 42½c(42½c, closing at 43½c. 2,300 bu new do at 57½c 38c; 4,000 bu new mixed at 43½c; 2,300 bu new do at 57½c 38c; 4,000 bu new mixed at 43½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 33c; 8,000 bu low by sample at 29c(35c, on track; and 10,290 bu do at 34%c) free on board cars. Total, 4,5000 bu.

6.38c; 4,000 bu new mixed at 35:633/c; 2,400 bu rejected at 35c; 8,400 bu by sample at 29:635c, ou track; and 10:800 bu do at 34:636c, true on board cars. Total, 45:900 bu.

OATS—Were in a little better request, and a sinde firmer than at the ciose of the previous day. The receipts were very small, and there were several buying orders on the floor, but sellers offered property baringly, and generally insisted on higher prices than buyers were as liberty to pay. A few trades were eported early at an advance of \$16.8c; then operators withdrew, and very little was done during the last hour. There was some inquiry for cash No. 2 to fill contracts; and sales were made at 35c; then operators withdrew, and very little was done during the last hour. There was some inquiry for cash No. 2 to fill contracts; and sales were made at 35c; seller flacts at 35c; C. Samples were fairly active. Seller the month sold at 30%c; seller February at 31c; seller flacts at 35c; closing firm at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 10,4600 bn No. 2 at 30%(331c; 500 bu rejected at 27c; 6,000 bn by sample at 20%35c, on track; 3,000 bn do at 30%35c; free on bond. Total, 17,100 bn.

RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. The receipts of No. 2 were larger; and that fact caused some buyers to hold off, or supply themselves with samples, which were also more freely offered, and the market closed easy at 65c for No. 2, and at 63c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 fresh receipts at 50; 667%, delivered. Total, 1,000 bn.

BARLEY—Was rather quiet and firmer. The receipts were larger, but the offerings were small, as, much of the grain had been previously sold to arrive, and then \$15c. to 10 month of the grain had been previously odd to arrive, and the sale were reported for, and the cash is dealt out very sparingly. Cash No. 2 sold at \$16c. and round lots and seller the month closed at \$15c. and round lots and seller the month closed at \$15c. and round lots and seller the month cost of a feel of the market. It is understood that there

Provisions were in moderate demand and firmer. Sales, 1.500 bris mess pork at \$19.304@19.25 for February, and \$19.224@19.25 for March; 250 tes lard at \$12.174 seeller February.

Wheat was active an 1 % higher. Seller February sold at 99% cos \$1.00%, closing at the outside. March sold at 199% cos \$1.00%, closing at \$1.00%, [col. 00%, January sold at \$1.00 %, closing at \$1.00%, [col. 00%, January sold at \$1.00 %, closing at \$1.00%, [col. 00%, January at \$1.024.

Corn was quiet and easier, in sympathy with New York, closing at \$45, @43½ for the month, and \$21, @43½ for February.

Other grain was mactive.

CALL ROARD.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at \$19.15@19.29 for the month, \$19.25% for \$19.50 for \$19.50 for March \$19.35 for February, \$10.52% for \$19.55 for March \$19.35.80 for April, \$20.05@ 20.12% for May. Sales: 500 bris seller March at \$19.55.

Lard was quiet and steady at \$12.12% seller January, \$12.27% seller February, \$12.29@12.33% seller March at \$12.35%, and seller April. Sales 750 tes seller February at \$12.17%, and seller March at \$12.32%. Provisions were in me

GENERAL MARKETS.
ALCOHOL-Was quoted at \$2,12,
BROOM-CORN-Was in fair demand and firm. The lower grades are thought to be plentiful in the in-terior, but the stock here is small, though ample, and prices are steady, while other grades are firm: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; No. 2 hurl, 7%@9c; choice medi-

um, 6% @7%c; good medium brush, 6%c; fair inside and covers, 5,65%c; inferior, 4,64%c; erooked,

fered materially from those noted for two or three days previous. There was no perceptible tailing off in the demand, and with continued moderate receipts holders found no difficulty in maintaining former quotations. We repeat our list: Choice to lancy, yellow, 256,33c; neclium to good grades, 184,24c; inferior to common, 13,615c; common to choice roll, 156,33c.

and the name of the principal business of does was in changing over pork and had from one in moth to snother at the current differences paid for carrying the propecty. These was however, most complete the propecty. These was home that they have been been been propected to the country roads, and the roads are now imageving.

Mass Ponn—Was less active, and stendy for present delivery, but declined to par tri for future under the propecty of the pr 6.25; do 5/-bri, \$3.5063.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 36c; Columbia River salmon, 5/-bri, \$8.0068.55.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Layer and loose Muscatel raisins were dull and lower. Valencias were in fair demand, and were head timily at the late advance. In currants and prunes the movement continues on a liberal scale, but the general market is very quiet: Forkion—Dates, old 54/654c; do new, 76274c; igs, layers, 156/16c; igs, drums, new, 186/16c; traisin, layers, new, 182/642.55; loose Muscatel, new, \$3.3063.60; Valencia, 114/6114/c; Zante currants, 7, 38c; citron, 252/62.55; loose Muscatel, new, \$3.3063.60; Valencia, 114/6114/c; Zante currants, 7, 38c; citron, 252/62.50 loose Muscatel, new, \$3.063.60; North-Filherts, 115/612c; lodiana and Illinois, 95/665/c; peaches, nalves, 12/66/18c; do, mixed 104/6211c; do, old, 146c; loc; French walmuts, new, 166/17c; do, old, 146c; loc; pecans, Tetas, 146/15c; Wilmington peanuts, 8668/c; Tennessue peanuts, 5668/c; Tennessue peanuts, 5666/c; French de-

would not make, seeing the strength in wheat. Sales were reported of 250 tria winters at \$5.00@6.18\frac{1}{2}; and 1,050 brils. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$4.00@7.50; common to good do, \$4.75@5.50; spring extras, \$4.00@7.50; which was a spring extras, \$4.00@7.50; common to good do, \$4.56@5.50; spring extras, \$4.00@7.50; common to good do, \$4.56@6.50; spring extras, \$4.00@7.50; common to good do, \$4.56@6.50; spring extras, \$4.00@7.50; common to good do, \$4.56@6.70; common to go Winter muse.

Skunk, black prime. 1.00
Skunk, sharow and broad
stripe. 50 66,00
Mountain wolf 50 62,75
Dealrie wolf 20 62,00 10m 60 50m 7.50 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Prairie wolf. 20 (41.00 Reaver, well furred and clean, per h. 1,37)
Beaver, staggy and heavy 50 2.50 1,37% 2,00@ 2.25 60@ 70 Beaver, staggy and heavy 50 a
Marten, No. 2
Salver grey fox 2
Red fox 5. 1
Cross fox 6. 1
Grey fox 850 cm 1
K80 fox 8
Wild-cat, average 8
Badger 8
Opossum 1
Lynx 8
Wolverine 8 3,00 10.00@75,00 1,62 % 3,00@ 5,00 1,75 60 1.50 1,37% 60 25 85 Wolverine. 5.50
Wolverine. 5.00
Wolvering. Valencia oranges, 88.00
8.50
per case; Meesina do, \$1.50
Wolverine. 5.00
Wolvering. Valencia oranges, 88.00
8.50
per case; Meesina do, \$1.50
Wolverine. 5.00
Wolvering. 5.00
Wolver

@30½c; choice to fancy Rio, 23½@24c; good to prime do, 23½@23½c; common to fair. 22@22½c; roasting. 20½@21c; Singapore Java, 256@26c; Costa Ries, 24@25c; Marsanio, 24@25c; Susans—Patent out loaf, 11½@11½c; crushed, 11½@11½c; do No. 21½c; Do No. 19½c; choice hrown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8½@8½c; common do, 7%@8½c; cotoe moisses sugar, 9@9½c; common do good do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans, 7@8½c; choice hrown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8½@8½c; common do, 7%@8½c; choice moisses sugar, 9@9½c; common to good do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans, 7@8½c. SEUES—California sequa-load drips, 7@6½c; cisismond drips, 31.66@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@66c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58½ 60c; New Orleans, 60@66c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; cisismond sirup, 50@35c; common moisses, 36@35c; do prime, 55@35c; do common to good, 8@65c; Porto Rico moisses, 50@55c; common moisses, 38@42c; blackstrap, 30@31c.

Rico molasses, 59(650; common molasses, 38(6420; blackatrap, 30(6110; SPICUS-Allapice, 18(6110); cloves, 380; cassis, 30(6) 320; pepper, 18(618)(c; nutmegs, \$1.25(61.50); Calcutts giuger, 15)(616)(6); cloves, 380; mercelle, 15)(616)(6); German mottled, 6)(670; White Lilly, 6)(63)(6); White Rose, 6)(66)(c); Savon Imperial, 60; Goldon West, 4)(650; Goldon, 7)(69)(c); Kingaford, pure, 7)(c); do silver gloss, 9)(69)(c); Kingaford, pure, 7)(c); do silver gloss, 9)(69)(c); do corn, 10(410)(c); HAY—Prairie was dull and very weak. The offerings were liberal, and some stock that has been held over a number of days was sold out at lower prices than those given below. No. 1 prairie sold at \$1.00 on track, We quote: No. 1 timothy, \$13,50(614.0c); No. 2 do, \$12.00; mixed do, \$10.00(411.00); prime upland prairie, \$5.00(610.00); No. 1 do, \$7.00(68.00); slough, \$7.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and steady at the decline noted yesterday. Sales were reported of 150 bris at \$1.00 per gallon.

HIDES—Were slow and gaw. Sellers are hold-

Highwines—Were quiet and steady at the decline noted yesterday. Sales were reported of 150 brls at \$3.05 per gallon.

Hiddes—Were slow and easy. Sellers are holding at 73-c, and select lots bring that figure, but many buyers refuse to pay more than 7c. Green city butchers, 54,626c; green cured, light and heavy, 7cs 7kc; part cured, 64,63 c; green salted hip, 7cs 7kc; part cured, 64,63 c; green salted hip, 7cs 7kc; part cured, 64,63 c; green salted hip, 7cs 7kc; part cured, 64,63 c; green salted hips, 124; light and calf, 15cs 15kc; dry salted hides, 124; 124; c; deacon stims, 46,63 c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pells, wool estimated as washed, per fb, 30,635.

LUMBER—There was no change to note in the local market. The demand continues small, and prices for many grades are little better than nominal, it is now reported that there is very little snow in Southern Michigan except in the extreme northern countles. Quotations:

First and second clear. \$40,006,42.00

Third clear, 1 inch 35,006,38.00

Clear flooring, first and second, rough 30,066,32.00

Clear flooring, first and second, rough 30,066,32.00

24,00@ 25.0 35.00@37.0

A few sales were made at \$2.000.2.30. Prime quotable at \$2.56.2.50. Flax sold at \$1.45. Other seeds were inactive.

SALT—The suipments continue fair for the assen, and the market is steady at the prices given; On-ondaga and Saginaw, fine, \$1.35; Canada do, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$2.55; dairy, with bags, \$2.55; dairy, with bags, \$2.80; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.50.

TEAS—The demand for teas was light, and prices were scarcely as firm. We still quote: Gurrow-bag-Common, \$39.40; good do, 434.945; medium, 48.635; good do, 334.55c; finest, \$66.65c; choice, 70.675c; choicest, 50.930; finest, \$66.1.20. Infermal—Common, 376.85c; good do, 48c; medium, 180.445c; good do, 486.55c; finest, \$66.65c; choicest, 70.675c.

Jarans—Cammon, 356.97c; good common, 356.35c; medium, 456.45c; good medium, 456.85c; finest, 556.65c; choicest, 70.675c.

Jarans—Cammon, 33.637c; good common, 336.35c; medium, 466.45c; good medium, 456.45c; line, 50.95c; finest, 556.65c; choicest, 60.66c; choicest, 80.65c; medium, 466.45c; good medium, 486.45c; line, 50.95c; medium, 466.45c; good medium, 486.45c; line, 50.95c; finest, 556.65c; choicest, 60.66c; choicest, 80.65c; medium, 466.45c; line, 50.95c; finest, 556.65c; choicest, 60.65c; choicest, 30.65c; medium, 466.45c; line, 50.95c; finest, 556.65c; choicest, 60.65c; choicest, 30.65c; medium, 466.45c; line, 50.95c; finest, 556.65c; choicest, 60.65c; choicest, 30.65c; medium, 466.45c; line, 50.95c; finest, 556.65c; choicest, 60.65c; choicest, 30.65c; medium, 466.45c; line, 50.65c; medium, 466.45c; linest, 50.65c; linest, 50.65c; linest, 50.65c; linest, 50.65c; linest, 50.65c; linest

LIVE STOCK. Cattle, Hogs. 17,525 5,971 22,782 3,859 16,619 3,199 17,374 1,437 17,506 Total.

Same time last week......
Week before last . 17,584 91,805 . 15,109 132,374 . 12,429 61,034 
 Week Defore has
 1.512
 1.232
 1,191

 Shipments—
 1.51-2
 1.232
 1,191

 Monday
 1.0-5
 1,852
 469

 Wednesday
 1,940
 1,630
 3,255

 Thursday
 2,053
 1,740
 2,372

6,540 \* 6,513 7,227 CATTLE-The character of the demand and the course of prices were not noticeably different from those prevailing the day before, but there was a rather firmer tone to the market, in consequence of the small receipts and the alightly more favorable reports from New York and other Eastern points. A liberal amount of trading was done at \$2.50@5.50 for inferior cows to choice smooth, well-fatted, flative steers. Few sales

were effected above \$4.00 or below \$3.00. The markets closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.
Choice Beeves—Fire, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,600 lbs.

1,600 lbs.

\$5,25(95.80)

1,600 lbs.

\$6,000 Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,500 to 1,500 lbs.

\$1,000 to 1,500 lbs.

\$1,000 to 1,500 lbs.

\$1,000 to 1,500 lbs.

\$1,000 lbs.

\$1,000

1,200
1,101
1,342
1,252
1,103
1,169
1,162
1,169
1,162
1,180 9 Texas cattle..... 38 cows. Settle. Set 2.69
38 cows. The market ruled quiet, the firm views of holders operating against active trading. Good to choice light-weights and crura heavy commanded full Thursday's prices, but ordinary packing logs ruled slightly lower, as will be seen from the record of sales given below. The ruling prices were \$7.15@7.30. Coarse, uneven bits sold at \$7.00@7.10, who for extra assorted \$7.40@7.50 was paid in a few instances. The market closed easy.

Course, uneven note som at a 7.00(5.10, 4nd for extra assorted 37.40e 1.50 was paid in a few fusioness. The market closed easy.

No. Av. Price, Nb. Av. brice, Nb. Av. Price, Ss. 442 Price, Nb. Av. brice, Nb. Av. Price, Ss. 442 Price, Nb. Av. brice, Nb. Av. Price, Ss. 442 Price, Nb. Av. brice, Nb. Av. Price, Ss. 442 Price, Ss. 443 Price, Ss. 444 640 7.40 Price, Ss. 319 87.25 82 399 87.20 44 640 7.40 Price, Ss. 315 7.25 82 399 87.20 46 59 385 7.40 56 300 7.25 37 319 7.20 59 342 7.35 48 348 7.20 48 390 7.25 47 37 319 7.20 59 342 7.35 50 318 7.25 48 348 7.20 41 363 7.35 73 31 319 7.25 37 31 17.15 48 348 7.20 41 363 7.35 73 31 319 7.25 37 311 7.15 49 394 7.36 43 380 7.25 47 2.29 7.15 68 272 7.35 56 300 7.35 57 289 7.15 46 342 7.30 36 227 7.35 58 298 7.15 46 342 7.30 36 227 7.35 58 298 7.15 56 290 7.30 41 225 7.35 58 298 7.15 56 290 7.30 41 225 7.35 58 298 7.15 59 narket closed easy.

SHEEP—Were active and steady, with sales at \$3,93 a5,65 for common to strictly choice—the bhikat \$4.25 EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Spacial Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuns.

CENTRAL STOCK-YARDA, EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 21.

—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Jan. 20. 114 cars of through and 289 cars of yard stock. or 6,511 head, against 5,394 head the week before; supply large; business dull and dragging; flayers holding off for lower prices; quality mostly good to fair; a good many remain unsold at this present writing; prices off %c on cormino to good, and about %get, on extra; a few choice at \$6.50, but they ruled as follows: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500, \$6.008,6.25; good, 1,20081,300, \$6.008,5.50; fair, 1,100 to 1,200, \$4.75.85.00; common, 900 to 1,100, \$4.008,4.50; stockers, \$3.008,4.50; bulls, stags, and cows, \$2.508,4.25; sales for the week, 3,403 head, against 3,146 the week before; supply in excess of demand; the unfavorable weather had its effect on the market, and prices were off 30c; supply in excess of demand; the unfavorable weather had its effect on the market, and prices were off 30c; pens yet full; best Philadelphis, \$7.308,7.50; good Yorkers, \$7.006,7.10; common hogs, \$6.0046.50. SHEEF—Receipts, 18,600 head, against 19,000 the week before; run fair and good market, with everything closed out at the following prices: Extra, 110 to 120 hs, \$2.286,4.0; extra, 30 to 100 hs, \$5.60,6.00; good, \$6 to 90 hs, \$5.20,63.40; fair, 73 to 80 hs, \$4.406,4.80; common, 70 to 75 hs, \$5.806,4.00.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—BEEVER—Receipts, 1,790, making 5,370 for four days, against 18,740 last tweek; got and oren at \$8.40114c; good bunches at 11%c; common to fair steers and ozen at \$8.40116.

SHIEF—Arrivals, 1,530, making 10,970 for four days, against 18,740 last tweek; got and prime scarce and firm; full prices; inferior to fair, dull and weak; downward tendenty; extreme range, 5%c toul for the week, 6,735; no sales; fresh arrivals were all through consignments; yards bare of stock.

SHIEF—Arrivals, 1,530, making 10,570 for four days, against 18,500 last week; live a shade firmer; 7%6.

SHIEF—Arrivals, 1,530; total for the week, 22,700;

quotations.

Hosa-Receipts, 2,300; total for the week, 22,700; market fairly active; Yorkers, \$7,256,7.35; heavy, \$7,35,67,46. st. Louis.

n to good light, \$6,90,67.15; fair ing, \$7.20@7.40; choice heavy nominally \$7.45@ Receipts, 5,248; shipments, 247.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS

FOREIGN MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21-11 a.m.-FLOUB-No. 1, 24e 6d No. 2, 23s od. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; oring, No. 1, 9s 10d : No. 2, 8s 6d : white, No. 1

No. 2, 100 4d; club, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 9d Corn.—New, 28s 6d@28s 9d; old, 30s 6d@31s. PROVISIONS-Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 5% 3d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21 — Latest.—Corron—Steady; 6% 665-16d; sales of 14,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 8,200 bales American; sales for the week, 62,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export, 4,000 for speculation, and 3,000 American stock in port, 683,000, including 342,000 American receipts for the week, 121,003, including 33,000 Ameri an; actual export, 6,000; amount affoat, 419,000, in ding 3:3.000 American; forwarded from ship's sid

10s 5d; do club, 16s 9d@11s 1d; receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 20,000 qrs, including 13,000 American, Phoysnos—Lard, 5cs. Bacon, long clear, 50s. London, Jan, 21—The Bank of England—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on alance to-day, £5,000. Consols-Money, 23 23-32; account, 93 15-16. UNITED STATES BONDS 65s. 105%; 67s, 108%; 10-40s, 106%; new 5s, 104%; New York Central, 28;

Krie, 14%; preferred, 29%.
TALLOW—498 9d.
PETROLEUM—Refined, 108 9d; spirits do, 98 6d. PARIS, Jan. 21,-RENTES-65f 31c

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21.-UNITED STATES BONDS-New SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.
OBLEANS, Jan. 21.—Cotton—Demand

ales, 10,450 bales; prices steadier; good ordinary

to strict good ordinary, 9%(\$10%c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 11, @11%c; middlings to strict middlings, 12%(\$25%c; good middlings to middlings fair, 13 (@14) c; receipts, net, 10,004 bares; gross, 10,824; exports to the Continent, 8,038; coastwise, 45; stock, 320,835; week's sales, 59,100; receipts, net, 57, 542; gross, 61,707; exports to Great Britain, 20,734; to the Continent, 15,388; coastwise, 8,945.
Savannau, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12%e; stock, 89,012 bales; weekly net receipts, 13,310; gross, 14,496; exports to Great Britain, 7,463; to the Contient, 4,033; coastwise, 3,813; sales, 11,916. CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.-Cotton-Middlings, 12%c: stock, 60,460 bales; weekly not receipts, 10,624; exports to Great Britain, 8,313; France, 3,403; to the Continent, 325; coastwise, 2,891; sales, 10,000.

Mostle, Jan. 21.—Cotton frm; middlings, 12%@

12%c: stock, 70,355 bales: weekly net receipts, 15.6% 12;c; stock, 70,355 bales; weekly net receipis, 15,655; gross, 15,688; exports to Great Britain, 5,300; to France, 1,387; coastwise, 3,130; sales, 11,300, GALVESTON, Jan. 21,—Cotton quiet; low grades neglected and nominal; middlings, 123;c; stock, 8,340 bales; weekly net receipia, 13,285; gross, 13,362; exports to Great Britain, 5,842; to the Continent, 666; Channel, 868; coastwise, 6,442; sales, 12,387.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.
PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Wool in slightly improved demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46@50c; X. 66@43c; medium, 40@51c; coarse, 46@49c; New York, Michigan, and coarse, 466,45c; New York, Michigan, and Western fine, 42,45c; medium, 496,45c; comps, 456,45c; combing, washed, 56,605c; combing, unwashed, 42c; Camala combing, 63c; fine unwashed, 30,632c; coarse and medium unwashed, 35,633c; tub washed, 506, 57c; extra and merino pulled, 40,642c; No. 1 and super pulled, 40,642c; Texas fine and medium, 246, 26c; Texas coarse, 216,23c. 26c; Texas coarse, 21@23c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS.MARKET. New York, Jan. 21.—There was a better demand for prints, shawls, hosiery, etc., by Californian and other jobbers from distant points, but general trade-continued quiet. Cotton goods were in limited re-quest and steady. Corset jeans and cottonades were in moderate demand. Prints were in fair requests
Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings were fairly
active. Low grade Kentucky jeans were in better de mand. Foreign goods were dull.

PITTSBURG IRON AND PETROLEUM MARKETS.
PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—Pig-Iron—Firmer, but price remain unchanged; good mill iron quoted at \$22.50@ \$2.07% at Parker's refined, 13%@13%c, Philadelphia

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET. CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—Petroleum firm; standard white (110 test), Lic; 150 (State) test, 12c; Michigan,

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
Seegial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market quiet and steady; sales, 41,000 at 95c@\$1,00 for rejected spring; \$1,05@1,06 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1,10 for No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1,22@1.24 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern; \$1.23@1.25 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.32@1.46 for No. 1 spring; \$1.18@1.38 for winter red Western; \$1.25@1.45 for amber do; and \$1.35@1.50 for white Western; and \$1.05 for no grade winter red Western. Rye lower; sales of 7,500 bu State to arrive all January at 9ac. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; miderate expert and home-trade demand; sales of 48,000 bu at 55@63½ of or new Western mixed; and 68 @70c for old do. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of 32,000 bu at 43@48e for mixed Western and State; and

486,32c for white Western and State.

Provisions—Middles heavy; 10%@11%e for long clear. Lard heavy; sales of 100 tes at 12%@12 13-16c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market steady; sales of 50 bris at \$1,10%

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market unchanged; limited demand; fair to good refluing quoted at \$8.8%c; prince at \$8.0c; white Hsvans, \$9.4(210%c. Coffee—Market firm; moderate inquiry; Rio quoted at \$8.8%c; prince at \$8.0c; white Hsvans, \$9.4(210%c. Coffee—Market firm; moderate inquiry; Rio quoted at \$1.0%c. 10 may be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J KEAN is the only yield and the city office of the season of the city. DR. STONE, who is a graduals in medicity. It madeson-st. Chicago, Ill., treats all Chronic and Private Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Impotance, Female Difficulties, etc. Mediciaes furnished for \$5 to \$10; curse country and city quoted at \$6.90 kg. 18.2 st. 10 kg. 10 kg.

4.00; superfine State and Western, \$4.2564.75; common to good extra, \$5.90(3.5.36; good to choice, \$5.40(6.5.30; white wheat extra, \$5.96(6.7.75; extra Ohio, \$5.00; eff.25; St. Louis, \$5.20(4.9.00; Minnesota patent; rocess, extra good to prime, \$7.506(2.75; choice to double extra, \$7.306(9.00). Rye flour dull at \$4.20(5.25; Con-Mexat-Lattle more active; Western, \$2.90(6.5.40).

Grain-Wheat quiet and heavy; receipts, 21,000 bu; spring, ungraded, \$1.03; No. 3 spring, New York, inspected, \$1.09; do, rejected, \$8.0; No. 1 spring, \$1.33(6.1.40; No. 2 dhiwaukee, \$1.22(6.1.24; No. 3 do, \$1.10(6.1.11; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.23(1.24; No. 3 do, 31.10(6.1

more active; two-rowed State, St. Digst. Dig Common West, \$1.30@1.40. Corn opened steady, closed heavy and lower; receipts, \$5,000 bu; mixed unmarchan table, \$3c; do no grade, \$66.356; low mixed and mixed graded, \$62.36c; yellow Western, 66c; white Western mixed, 60d, 450at, 70c. Oats fairly active and a shade firmer; receipts, 9,000 bu; Western mixed and State, \$46.45c; white Western and receipts, 9,000 bu; Western mixed and State, \$46.45c; white Western do, \$66.32c.

HAY—Firm; Saitpring, 85c.
HAY—Firm; Saitpring, 85c.
HAY—Firm; Saitpring, 85c.
Grockensus—Rio coffee quiet but firm. Sugar—Fair to good refining, \$695.4c; prime, \$3.c. Refined very firm at 10.611c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady, with a moderate demand; Carolina, \$4.67.4c; Louisiana, \$6.96.4c; Rangoon, \$4.5c; Patrs. 14.67.4c.
Louisiana, \$6.96.5c; Rangoon, \$4.5c; Patrs. 14.67.4c.
PETROLEUM—Market firmer, but quiet; crude, \$4.68.4c; refined. \$4.68.4

Sr. Louis, Jan. 21.—Corrox—Better feeling, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—COTION—Better feeling, but prices unchanged.
PLOUE—Dull, but unchanged.
Chair—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red fall, \$1.50 cash and January; \$1.56 February; \$1.59 April.
Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 39½640½ ceah; 39½640½ February. Oats dull and drooping, but prethy firm; No. 2, 35e bid cash; 35½635½ bid January; rejected, 39½635% aslely quiet and unchanged. Hye dull and nominal.
Provisions—Fork quiet and unchanged; \$19.75.
Lard dull and nominal; \$12.12½. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; only jobbing and order trade. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only jobbing and order trade. Green meats—Nothing doing.
Whisky—Lower; \$1.57.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bri; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; cols, 9,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.
BALTIMORE.
HALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Steady and Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Western red. \$1.35;

Unchanged.
(Baaix—Wheat firm; No. 2 Western red. \$1.38;
Pennsylvania red. \$1.39@1.40. Corn firm; Western
mixed, new, 615/c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye
dull but firm; 80e85en.ged.
Paovisions—Quiet, steady and unchanged. Pork—
New, \$21.00e.21.25. Lard unchanged.
BUTTER—Duil and weak, except extras, which were
scarce and firm; Western extras, 25@25c; firsts, 22@
24c.

scarce and firm; Western extras, 23@25c; firsts, 22@24c.

Patroleum—Very strong; crude, 8c; refined, 14c.
Coffee, Quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, 16%@19%;
jobbing, 17@80%.

WHISKY—Duli; \$1.11.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 21.—Flours—Dull,
Grain—Wheat duli; a shade lower; No. 3 white
Wabach, \$1.24%; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.27%; No. 2
do, \$1.13; extragwhite Michigan, \$1.24; February,
\$1.24%; March, \$1.27; April, \$1.30; No. 2 red, \$1.24%; No. 3 red, \$1.24%; No

RECERPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 10,000 on; corn, 12,000 bu; cats, 2,000 bu; SHIPMENTS—Flour, 290 bris; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; corn, 50 mand; 125/c.

FLOUR—Strady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; \$1,30@1.38. Corr.

duil and unsettled: 486/48c. Oals inactive; 35@42c.

Barley dull; No. 2, \$1.10@1.15. Eye steady; moderate

demand: 280.

demand; 18c.

Phovisions - Pork dull; \$0.00. Lard easier; 12466

Phovisions - Pork dull; \$0.00. Lard easier; 12466

12 3-16c; kettle, jobing, 136154c. Bulk meats dull;

74,67%c; 10% 610%c; 10% 210%c. Bacon dull; 9c;

11% 6115; 126127c. Green meats easier; small sales; shoulders, \$7.0067.10; sides, 9%c; hams, 10%

6114; 60 for 16 to 13 he average.

WHINEN-Light demand; holders firm; \$1.06.

BCTTER-Dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

CSEXDS—Clover scarce and wanted; 12%c; flax worth \$1.65.

\$1.65.

FLOUM—Quiet; medium low grades weak; superfine, \$4.00@4.20; extra, \$4.25@4.62%; unsound, \$5.50; Minnesots family, \$5.76.64.60; Pennsylvania, Ohis, and Indiana, \$5.00@6.60; high grades, \$7.00@4.50; GRAIN—Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red, \$1.37@1.40; amber, \$1.41; white, \$1.65@1.65; Western red, \$1.05@1.10.00; Rye, 80c. Corn dull; yellow, \$5@61c; white, 60c. Oats weak; white, 44@43c; mixed and stained, 42@43c. 20243c. Whiskr-Steady; \$1.11 for Western iron-bound.

WHENT-scenary; 31.11 to Western Iron-Dound,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—SUGAR—Firm; common, 54/65/6; fair te fully fair, 64/467c; prime, 74/c;
choice, 74/c;
PROVENDEN—Fork dull; \$21.50. Dry sait mests
quiet: 84/85/6; 104/c; 114/c. Bacon dull; quoted at
94/c; 124/c; 124/c. Hama, sugar-curred scarce; 14/c. 9%c; 12%c; 12%c. Hams, sugar-cured scarce; 14@ 14%c. Lard quiet; tierce packers', 12%c; refined, 13c; keg, 13%c. Whisky—Quiet; \$1.10 for Louisiana; \$1.11@1.12 for Western rectified.

Western rectified.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—FLOUE—Quiet and neglected.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—FLOUE—Quiet and neglected.

GEARN—Wheat firm: No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.09; hard,
\$1.29; No. 2 Milwaukee, 1.00½; February, \$1.01½; March, \$1.02½; No. 3, 83½c. Corn quiet and nominal; No. 2, 45c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 32½c. Barley weak and drooping; No. 2 apring, \$4, 635c; No. 3 spring, 56c. Rye in fair demand but as lower rates; No. 1, 78c.

BOSTON.

No. 3 spring, 56c. Bye in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1, 78c.

BOSTON. Jan. 21.—FLOUR.—Firm demand; good, \$4.0064.50; Western super, \$4.7863.59; common extras, \$5.006.50; Wisconsin extras, \$5.006.60; Wisconsin extras, \$5.006.67.5; Minnesola extras, \$5.006.67.00; winter wheat, Ohio, Iudiana, and Michigan, \$6.2568.25; Illinois, \$6.5069.00; St. Louis and fancy Minnesols, \$7.7569.25.

GRAIN.—Corn quiet at 65.65c for mixed and yellow. Oats—Fair demand; \$6.65c for mixed and No. 2 white; 44.646c for rejected; 566.57c for No. 1 white.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—GRAIN.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn active; 20 cars new on track at 51.635c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

MEDICAL CARDS. DR. JAMES.

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Opice, 121 Randolph-st, near Clark.

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Downer's Grove Accommodation ## 1.50 p. m. 9.52 p. h.

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